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The WHEAT SITUATION

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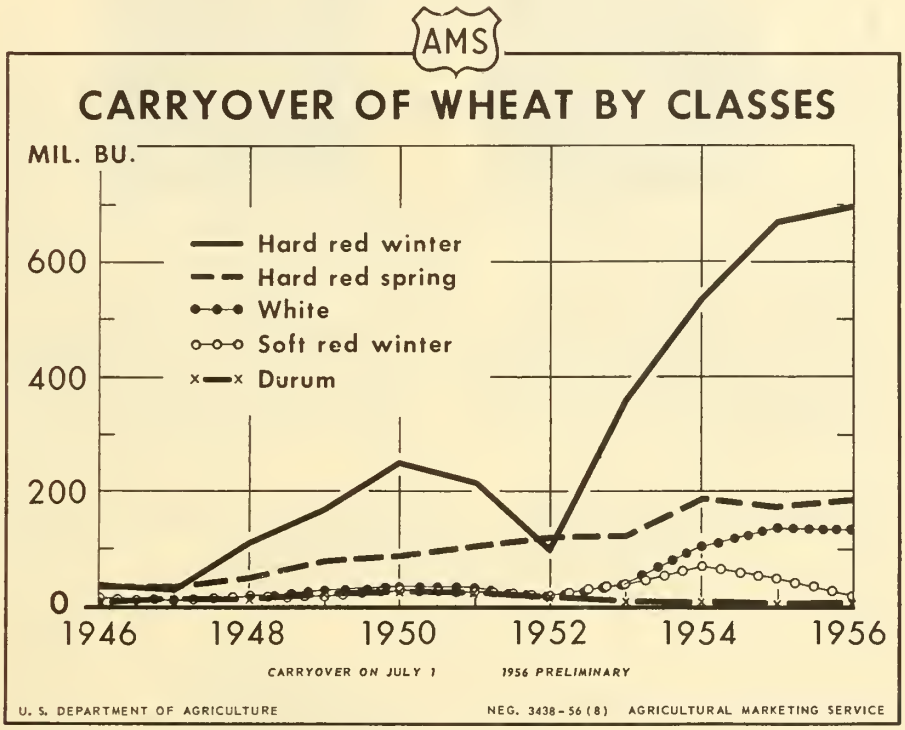
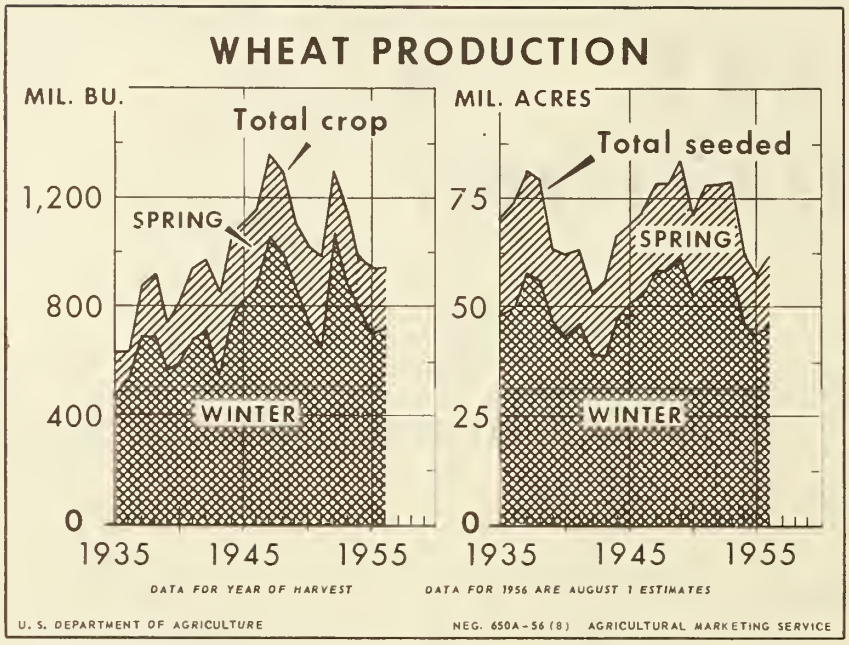


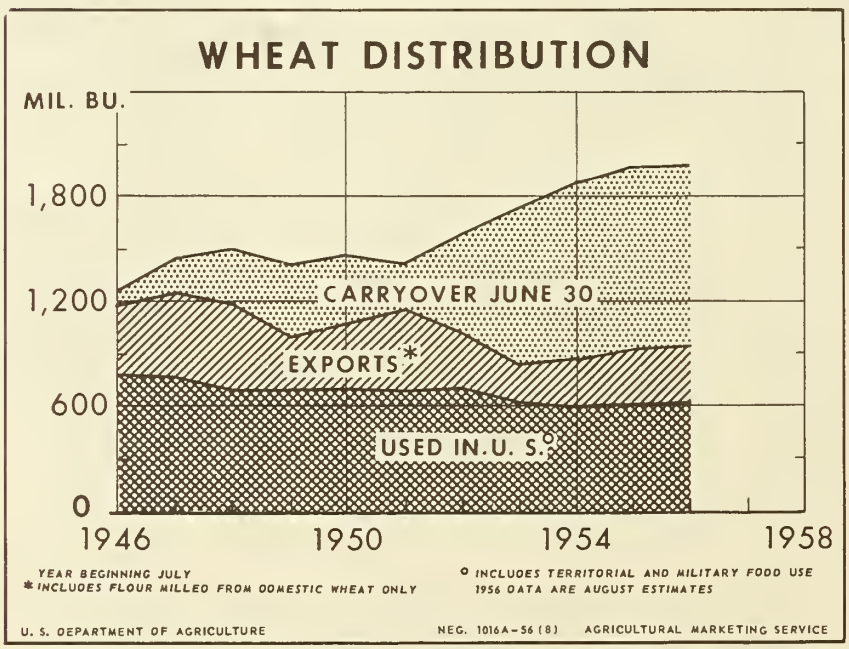
Total stocks of old-crop wheat in the United States increased from 256 million bushels in 1952 to 1,030 million in 1956. Stocks of hard red winter wheat, which constitutes about two-thirds of the United States total, are now over 7 times as large as in 1952. Stocks of white wheat, while making up only about one-eight of the total, are 12 times as large as in 1952, and stocks of hard red spring are half again as much. Stocks of soft red winter are about the same and those of durum less than 1952. Both are below average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



Production of all wheat in 1956 was estimated at 939 million bushels as of August 1. This would be about the same as the 1955 crop but 18 percent below the 1945-54 average. The yield per acre seeded for all purposes was indicated at 15.3 bushels, which is below the 16.1 bushels last year, but the same as the 10-year average.

With a goal of 12 million to 15 million acres out of the 55 million-acre allotment for the 1957 crop under the Soil Bank program, planted acreage would be 40 million to 43 million acres. Average yields per seeded acre on such an acreage would result in a crop of around 700 million bushels. This would be substantially below prospective disappearance.



The 1955-56 marketing year was the first since 1952-53 in which the carryover of wheat did not increase substantially. The carryover of 1,030 million bushels on July 1 was only 4 million bushels above a year earlier. With the 1956 crop estimated to be about equal to expected domestic use and exports, stocks next July 1 may continue about unchanged. A substantial reduction is possible in the following year, however, with a considerable acreage of wheat land likely to be put into the Soil Bank.

Exports increased from 274 million bushels in 1954-55 to 341 million in 1955-56, and may continue at about the same level in 1956-57. Domestic use continues at about 600 million bushels per year.

THE WHEAT SITUATION
Including Rye

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 16, 1956

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SUMMARY

The 1955-56 marketing year was the first since 1952-53 in which the carryover of wheat did not increase substantially. The carryover of 1,030 million bushels on July 1 was only 4 million bushels above a year earlier. With the 1956 crop estimated to be about equal to expected domestic use and exports, stocks next July 1 may continue about unchanged. However, a substantial reduction is possible in the following year, since marketing quotas will continue in effect for the 1957 crop and the goal is to put 12 million to 15 million acres of the 55 million-acre allotment for the 1957 crop into the Soil Bank.

The supply of wheat for the 1956-57 marketing year is estimated at 1,974 million bushels, a new all-time record. This year's supply includes the July 1 carryover of 1,030 million bushels, a crop estimated as of August 1 at 939 million and imports of about 5 million. Disappearance slightly above that in 1955-56--about 952 million bushels--would leave a carryover next July 1 almost the same as the 1,030 million bushels on July 1 of this year.

The CCC owned 962 million bushels of the 1,030 million-bushel carryover on July 1. With about 9 million resealed and 20 million of 1955-crop wheat still outstanding under loan, about 39 million bushels of old-crop wheat were in "free" supply on July 1. Last year the "free" supply amounted to 36 million bushels. The carryover stocks of soft red winter wheat on July 1 were lower than a year ago. But stocks of hard red winter wheat, which constitutes about two-thirds of the United States' total, again increased as did stocks of hard red spring wheat. There was a small increase in durum stocks and a small decrease in white wheat stocks. It is expected that changes in the carryover by classes at the end of 1956-57 will be small, except that stocks of hard red spring will be down sharply, reflecting the small 1956 production. However, supplies of this class will continue plentiful.

Changes in the wheat export programs, which become effective September 4, 1956, will cause substantial quantities of wheat for commercial export to be drawn from free market supplies rather than from CCC stocks. Under the new program CCC will discontinue cash payments under the International Wheat Agreement and also sales at special prices for commercial export outside the IWA. Instead, the export subsidy will be paid in the form of wheat from CCC stocks on all commercial sales of wheat grain. CCC stocks will continue to be sold as at present in carrying out barter contracts and be used for domestic and foreign donation programs. With these exceptions, CCC stocks will be available only at the higher of (a) 105 percent of the current support level plus carrying charges, or (b) the domestic market price.

The new program applies only to wheat as grain. Cash export payments under the IWA will continue to be made on flour exports, and CCC wheat will be available under existing announcements for milling into flour and subsequent export.

The new program will increase demand on free supplies with which to meet export needs. In view of the export demand in prospect for 1956-57 this will strengthen the free market price. As this happens, more loans will be redeemed, and less wheat delivered to CCC from that placed under loan and purchase agreements.

Another important price strengthening factor, which should become more in evidence later in the 1956-57 year is the market recognition that the 1957 crop is going to be considerably less than total disappearance, which will necessitate eventually drawing on CCC stocks. As a result of the market influence of the new export program and the 1957 crop prospects, it is estimated that the price to farmers in 1956-57 may average about at the support level of $2.00. Last year, these prices averaged $1.98, 10 cents under the $2.08 national average loan rate.

Final returns from the referendum held July 20 in the 36 wheat producing areas show that 87.4 percent of the farmers voting favored marketing quotas for the 1957 wheat crop. As a result, marketing quotas will be in effect. The minimum average support rate for 1957 wheat production, which

will be available to those who comply with farm allotments in all commercial wheat States, was announced on July 2 at $2.00 per bushel, the same as the final support rate announced for the 1956 crop.

With a goal of 12 million to 15 million acres out of the 55 million-acre allotment for the 1957 crop under the Soil Bank program, planted acreage would be 40 million to 43 million acres. Average yields per seeded acre on such an acreage would result in a crop of around 700 million bushels. Domestic disappearance of wheat for food, feed, seed and industrial use is estimated at about 610 million bushels. Assuming that exports will be the same as the 341 million bushels estimated for 1955-56, total disappearance would exceed a 700 million-bushel crop by about 250 million bushels.

Provisions of the 1957 Acreage Reserve program applying to winter wheat seeded this fall were announced on August 13. All farmers having acreage allotments for wheat (except for "new farm" allotments) may participate by signing agreements with their ASC Committee to reduce their 1957 acreages below their farm allotment. Farmers entering land in the 1957 program will be offered incentives to designate the same land in future programs.

Funds will be allocated on the basis of acreage allotments with some weight given to the relationship of supplies by classes. Since total funds which can be placed in the acreage reserve are allocated county by county, contracts will be accepted on a first-come-first-served basis. Unused funds will be redistributed.

Payments to individual farmers will be based on "normal" crop yield of the land placed in the reserve, the Acreage Reserve county rate per bushel for wheat, and the number of acres placed in the Reserve. The 1957 Acreage Reserve rate for wheat was announced on July 6 at a national average of $1.20 per bushel. Farmers entering wheat land in the Reserve have to comply with other acreage allotments on their farms to remain eligible for Acreage Reserve payments.

World wheat trade in 1956-57 may be higher than in the past year. The supply position in some of the larger importing countries is down from last year, and crop prospects have been lowered somewhat in others. Preliminary and incomplete data indicate that the world trade in wheat, including products, in 1955-56 totaled about 1,020 million bushels, 6 percent above the year before and 11 percent above the 1945-54 average. It is only 4 percent below the record exports of 1,066 million bushels in 1951-52.

The wheat crop in the Northern Hemisphere in 1956 may be somewhat smaller than in 1955, on the basis of prospects as reported in July and early August. There may be a slight net decline in North America, since acreage in Canada is 1 percent smaller, while production in the United States is about the same as last year. The wheat acreage in Canada is estimated at 21,340,000 acres, down 164,000 acres from 1955. Growing conditions in Canada

have been generally favorable and yield prospects are good. Present prospects for Western Europe point to a smaller outturn than the bumper crop harvested last year. Crop damage was reported in a number of countries, as a result of the heavy freezes of last winter, with the damage especially severe in France. A small net increase is indicated for reporting countries of Asia, mainly in Iraq and Syria, where crops were very small last year. Harvests in India, Pakistan and Turkey are at about the 1955 level, on the basis of preliminary reports.

Rye supplies for 1956-57 will be 16 percent below last season on the basis of current indications of production and carryover stocks. A crop about one-fourth smaller than last year was indicated on August 1. Carryover stocks of 16.3 million bushels were only slightly below last year and the second largest since 1944.

Domestic disappearance in 1956-57 may total about 24 million bushels compared with 26.6 million in 1955-56. With higher prices less will be fed, whereas the use of rye for food, alcohol and spirits is not expected to be much different. If exports are about the same as the 6.6 million bushels in 1955-56, the carryover July 1, 1957 would be about 11 million bushels, a reduction of about a third from the 16.3 million on July 1, 1956. Stocks were below this level in each year from 1946 to 1953, when they averaged 5.1 million bushels.

THE CURRENT DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND - The supply of wheat in continental United States increased from 1,416 million bushels in 1951-52 to 1,971 million in 1955-56. The 1951-55 average of 1,721 million bushels was 23 percent above the 1,397 million-bushel 1945-49 average, and twice the 985 million-bushel 1936-40 average. Total disappearance during the last 5 years averaged 965 million bushels, consisting of food, 489 million, including shipments to U. S. territories of 4 million and military food use at home and abroad; feed, 77 million; seed, 75 million; and exports, 324 million. Use for alcohol averaged only 0.4 million bushels. Carryover stocks at the end of this period, July 1, 1956, were 1,030 million bushels compared with 396 million bushels at the beginning.

Wheat prices to growers advanced from an average of 56 cents per bushel in 1938-39 to a record season average of $2.29 for the 1947 crop. From 1938 to late 1944 the level of the loan rates under the support programs, which reflected the general rise in prices farmers paid, was an important factor in domestic wheat prices. From 1942 through 1945 wheat feeding was exceptionally heavy and large quantities of wheat were also subsidized for industrial use. In the latter part of the 1944-45 marketing year, and for 3 years thereafter, export

demand, stimulated by the various foreign aid programs, became the dominant price factor, and during this period prices averaged well above support levels.

With the harvest of the third largest crop in our history in 1948 and relatively large crops in importing countries, the loan program again became an important price factor. The price to growers (which included unredeemed loans at average loan rates) for the 1948, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1954 and 1955 crops averaged about at the effective loan rate--announced rate less storage. The price to growers for the 1949 and 1953 crops, however, averaged about 7 and 8 cents, respectively, below the effective loan.

1956-57 Wheat Supply All-time Record; Little Change Expected in Year-end Carryover

Total wheat supplies for the marketing year which began July 1, 1956 are estimated at 1,974 million bushels, a new all-time record. These consist of the carryover July 1, 1956 of 1,030 million bushels, the crop estimated as of August 1 at 939 million, and likely imports of about 5 million bushels. Total estimated supplies are little different from the previous record high of 1,971 million bushels a year earlier.

Domestic disappearance for 1956-57 is estimated at 611 million bushels, slightly larger than in 1955-56. (See table 1.) A domestic disappearance of this size would leave about 1,363 million bushels for export during the marketing year and carryover at the end of the year. Assuming exports about the same as the estimated 341 million bushels in 1955-56, the carryover July 1, 1957 would total about 1,022 million bushels, or almost the same as the carryover at the beginning of the marketing year. This would be the first time that the carryover did not increase since 1952. A table showing supply and distribution since 1909 was included in The Wheat Situation, June 29, 1956, page 2.

Total Production about the Same as in 1955; Winter Wheat up 3 Percent; All Spring Wheat Down 7 Percent

Production of all wheat is estimated at 939 million bushels, an increase of 17 million bushels from July 1 prospects. This would be nearly the same as the 1955 crop but 18 percent less than the 1945-54 average. The change from a month ago reflects an increase of 5 million bushels in winter wheat, and increases of nearly 4 million bushels in durum wheat and 8 million bushels in other spring wheat. Prospective yield per harvested acre of all wheat at 18.6 bushels compares with 19.8 bushels in 1955 and the average of 17.1 bushels. On a per-seeded acreage basis, yields averaged 15.3 bushels this year, which was below the 16.1 bushels last year, but the same as the 10-year average. Tables 7 and 8 show acreage, yield per seeded acre, and

Table 1.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1951-55, annual 1951-56

Item	Year beginning July						
	1951-55	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/	1956 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply							
Carryover on July 1	629	396	256	562	903	1,026	1,030
Production	1,077	988	1,306	1,173	984	937	939
Imports 3/	15	32	22	6	4	8	5
Total	1,721	1,416	1,584	1,741	1,891	1,971	1,974
Domestic disappearance							
Food 4/	489	496	489	488	487	484	485
Seed	75	87	88	69	65	66	55
Industry	5/	1	5/	5/	5/	5/	1
Feed 6/	77	101	127	64	39	50	70
Total	641	685	704	621	591	600	611
Exports 7/	324	475	318	217	274	341	341
Total disappearance	965	1,160	1,022	838	865	941	952
Stocks on June 30	756	256	562	903	1,026	1,030	1,022

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Projected.
3/ Excludes imports of wheat for milling-in-bond and export as flour.
4/ Includes shipments to U. S. territories and military food use at home and abroad.
5/ Less than 500,000 bushels.
6/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance is accounted for. It has been assumed roughly to represent feed, but in 1953-54, the residual at 64 million was less than the 69 million represented as fed on farms where grown, and in 1954-55 the 39 million was below the 56 million represented as fed on farms where grown.
7/ Actual exports including those for civilian feeding under the military supply program.

production of all wheat, winter, durum and other spring wheat, 1935-56 and table 6 shows acreage seeded and production by regions, average 1935-50 and annual 1946-56.

The 1956 winter wheat crop as of August 1, estimated at 722 million bushels, compares with 703 million bushels produced in 1955 and the 1945-54 average of 874 million bushels. The indicated yield of 20.4 bushels per harvested acre is one-half bushel below the record yield of 20.9 recorded in 1952 and 1955. This compares with the average yield of 18.3 bushels. With harvest still under way on August 1 in northern States, the outturn up to that time was generally above pre-harvest expectations. During July, prospects declined in the north eastern area as wet, cool weather delayed harvest, caused considerable lodging and generally lowered quality of the grain. In the South Atlantic and East South Central regions, yields were at record or near record levels. A surprisingly good outturn in Illinois raised the yield above the previous record set a year ago. In Kansas, rains delayed the completion of harvest in northern sections and yields were reduced by shattering and the poor harvest conditions. Quality of the 1956 crop was excellent with the highest protein content since quality checks began in 1948. Wet weather also delayed harvest and reduced yields in Nebraska, but quality was good. Prospects continued to improve in Washington and Oregon as prevailing hot dry weather during the last three weeks of July hastened maturity and permitted rapid progress of harvest though causing some minor shriveling of grain. The prospective yields are above last year and the average for both States. The Oregon yield is above the previous record established in 1951.

Prospective production of all spring wheat, now indicated at 217 million bushels, would be 7 percent smaller than the 1955 production of 234 million bushels and 21 percent below average. Prospective yield per harvested acre at 14.4 bushels compares with 17.2 bushels in 1955 and the average of 14.2 bushels.

Production of durum wheat in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Montana is estimated at 34.8 million bushels, 73 percent more than the 1955 production and 12 percent more than average. The August 1 production estimate represents an increase of nearly 4 million bushels from July 1, as prospects in North Dakota, Montana and Minnesota increased to more than offset the decline in South Dakota. The durum area witnessed a relatively cool July that was favorable to plant development, especially in areas where heads were filling, but the durum area in South Dakota failed to respond favorably due to a continued shortage of moisture.

Rust damage to the durum crop is expected to be light but induvidual fields and late areas of susceptible varieties may suffer considerable damage. Fields in the northern part of the spring wheat area appear to be the most seriously threatened but cool weather had reduced rust development. Some of the new durum varieties also may escape rust damage because of resistance. Durum maturity was later than usual with harvest just getting underway by August 1 in southern areas.

Production of spring wheat other than durum is estimated at 182 million bushels, 8 million bushels more than forecast on July 1. The 1956 crop is expected to be 15 percent below the 1955 production of 214 million bushels and 25 percent below average. Yield prospects are quite "spotted" in the Dakotas and Montana as numerous local areas were severely damaged by earlier drought and heat. However, the hard wheat areas as a whole showed improvement from a month ago as most areas received welcome moisture in varying amounts, accompanied by relatively cool temperatures that greatly benefited fields in the filling stage. South Dakota yield prospects were reduced severely by lack of moisture and above normal temperatures during June and early July with the rains and cool weather coming too late to save a considerable portion of the acreage. Yield prospects in Washington were the same as a month earlier as hot, dry weather during most of July dimmed prospects for a more favorable outturn. Rust damage is not expected to be a serious problem. Plant development was well advanced in most areas by August 1 and generally considered to be beyond the reach of serious rust damage. Harvest operations were underway in most southern spring wheat areas with nearly half of the South Dakota acreage harvested.

Wheat Carryover Stocks Slightly above 1955 Record; CCC Stocks and Wheat Under Loan Totaled 990 Million Bushels

Stocks of old wheat in all positions on July 1 totaled 1,030 million bushels (table 14). This compares with 1,026 million bushels a year earlier and 903 million 2 years ago. Of the total carryover, the CCC owned 962 million bushels (tables 15 and 23). With about 9 million bushels resealed and 20 million bushels of 1955-crop wheat still outstanding under loan, about 39 million bushels of old-crop wheat were in the "free" supply on July 1. Last year the "free" supply amounted to about 36 million bushels.

In 1955-56, there were 320 million bushels of wheat placed under the price support, of which about 248 million bushels had been delivered to the CCC by July 1.

Wheat Disappearance in 1955-56 Above Past Two Years, but Below Average

Wheat disappearance in the 1955-56 marketing year totaled 941 million bushels, This was above that of the past 2 years, but it was the third smallest in the past 15 years. Exports of wheat, including products, totaled about 341 million bushels, compared with 274 million in 1954-55 and 217 million in 1953-54. Estimated flour exports totaled the equivalent of 50 million bushels of grain, the largest since 1948.

Disappearance in the April-June quarter totaled 296 million bushels compared with 212 million bushels in the same quarter a year earlier and 228 million 2 years ago. The increase resulted from 130 million bushels being

exported compared with 65 million in tne same quarter a year earlier and 65 also two years earlier. Domestic disappearance in the quarter, totaling about 166 million bushels, compared with 147 a year earlier.

Stocks of Soft Red Winter Wheat Decline in 1955-56 While Those of Hard Winter and Hard Spring Increase

Analysis of supply and distribution of wheat by classes shows a substantial decline in the carryover stocks of soft red winter wheat from a year ago. Stocks of hard red winter wheat, which constitutes about two-thirds of the U. S. total, again increased as did stocks of hard red spring wheat. Durum stocks increased slightly from the abnormally low level a year ago and white wheat increased slightly. (Table 2). It is expected that changes in the carryover by classes at the end of 1956-57 will be small, except that stocks of hard red spring will be down sharply, reflecting the small 1956 production. But they still will be plentiful.

Table 2.- Wheat: Estimated carryover by classes, July 1, 1955 and 1956

Class	1955	1956	Change
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Hard red winter	669	694	+25
Soft red winter	50	18	-32
Hard red spring	170	181	+11
Durum	2	5	+ 3
White	135	132	- 3
Total	1,026	1,030	+ 4

Table 12 shows estimated supply and distribution by classes, 1942-55 and 1956 projected. The figures in tables 2 and 3 are not based on survey or enumeration data, and are therefore only approximations. Estimated stocks of each kind on farms and in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses by kinds are assumed to be in about the same proportion to total stocks as production of each class is to the total crop. The classes are established on the basis of the wheat-variety surveys made every 5 years. Commercial stocks are reported by classes, and merchant mill stocks are broken down largely on the basis of the distribution by classes of commercial stocks, after making allowance for quantities going for export. In the last 2 years, data on stocks by

Table 3 .- Estimated supply and distribution of wheat, by classes, continental United States, 1941-56 1/

Item	Year beginning July															
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 2/	1956 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
All wheat																
Stocks, July 1	385	631	619	317	279	100	84	196	307	425	396	256	562	903	1,026	1,030
Production	942	969	844	1,060	1,108	1,152	1,359	1,295	1,099	1,019	988	1,306	1,173	984	937	939
Imports	4	1	136	42	2	0	0	1	2	12	32	22	6	4	8	5
Supply	1,331	1,601	1,599	1,419	1,389	1,252	1,443	1,492	1,408	1,456	1,416	1,584	1,741	1,891	1,971	1,974
Exports 3/	32	33	44	148	393	401	489	507	302	369	479	321	220	278	345	345
Carryover	631	619	317	279	100	84	196	307	425	396	256	562	903	1,026	1,030	1,022
Domestic disappearance	668	949	1,238	992	896	767	758	678	681	691	681	701	618	587	596	607
Hard red winter																
Stocks, July 1	160	291	317	113	109	37	28	110	167	252	214	97	358	536	669	694
Production	396	486	364	468	521	582	744	648	541	459	379	720	497	482	419	436
Supply	556	777	681	581	630	619	772	758	708	711	593	817	855	1,018	1,088	1,130
Exports 3/	20	20	20	104	237	271	338	352	180	199	251	184	78	124	159	188
Carryover	291	317	113	109	37	28	110	167	252	214	97	358	536	669	694	710
Domestic disappearance	245	440	548	368	356	320	324	239	276	298	245	275	241	225	235	232
Soft red winter																
Stocks, July 1	40	54	29	18	19	11	8	16	16	29	24	16	38	70	50	18
Production	204	149	125	203	208	183	210	211	203	162	151	200	244	201	168	177
Supply	244	203	154	221	227	194	218	227	219	191	175	216	282	271	218	195
Exports 3/	2	1	1	13	66	31	45	42	35	30	23	40	56	62	69	32
Carryover	54	29	18	19	11	8	16	16	29	24	16	38	70	50	18	20
Domestic disappearance	188	173	135	189	150	155	157	169	155	137	136	138	156	159	131	143
Hard red spring																
Stocks, July 1	136	206	205	151	112	39	31	48	79	86	104	117	121	188	170	181
Production	202	206	227	236	221	215	220	226	169	207	258	183	219	146	187	142
Imports	4	0	133	38	0	0	0	1	2	12	30	22	6	4	8	5
Supply	342	412	565	425	333	254	251	275	250	305	392	322	346	338	365	328
Exports 3/	2	2	7	24	53	39	49	59	23	49	87	17	11	28	30	32
Carryover	206	205	151	112	39	31	48	79	86	104	117	121	188	170	181	153
Domestic disappearance	134	205	407	289	241	184	154	137	141	152	188	184	147	140	154	143
Durum																
Stocks, July 1	25	34	27	14	8	5	9	10	18	25	24	15	7	5	2	5
Production	41	42	34	30	33	36	45	46	40	38	36	23	14	5	20	35
Imports	0	1	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	---	2	---	---	---	---	---
Supply	66	77	64	48	43	41	54	56	48	63	62	38	21	10	22	40
Exports 3/	1	1	1	2	1	4	15	4	2	10	15	3	---	---	---	3
Carryover	34	27	14	8	5	9	10	18	25	24	15	7	5	2	5	8
Domestic disappearance	31	49	49	38	37	28	29	34	31	29	32	28	16	8	17	29
White																
Stocks, July 1	24	46	41	21	31	8	8	12	27	33	30	11	38	104	135	132
Production	99	86	94	123	125	136	140	164	146	153	164	180	199	150	143	149
Supply	123	132	135	144	156	144	148	176	173	186	194	191	237	254	278	281
Exports 3/	7	9	15	5	36	56	42	50	62	81	103	77	75	64	87	90
Carryover	46	41	21	31	8	8	12	27	33	30	11	38	104	135	132	131
Domestic disappearance	70	82	99	108	112	80	94	99	78	75	80	76	58	55	59	60

1/ 1929-1940 in the Wheat Situation, September 1943, page 12.
2/ Subject to revision. 1956 projected.
3/ In addition to wheat grain, includes grain equivalent of flour made from U. S. wheat; also semolina and macaroni (in terms of wheat) for years beginning July, in million bushels, as follows: 1942, 1; 1943, 1; 1944, 2; 1945, 1; 1946, 3; 1947, 6; and 1948, 1; other years less than 1. Also includes shipments to territories of the United States.

Note.- Figures in this table are not based on survey or enumeration data and are therefore only approximations. Estimated stocks on farms and in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses by kinds, are assumed to be present in about the same proportion as produced; the classes within kinds are established on the basis of the quinquennial wheat-variety surveys. Commercial stocks are reported by classes, and merchant mill stocks are broken down largely on the basis of the distribution by classes of commercial stocks, after making allowance for quantities going for export. CCC inventories by classes July 1 became available beginning 1955. Exports and shipments by classes are estimated on the basis of "inspection for export" for wheat as grain, and on the basis of the area from which exports are made for flour; also, on the basis of records of the former War Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture, and export indemnifying agencies.

classes in CCC inventories have been available. Exports and shipments by classes are estimated on the basis of "inspection for export" for wheat as grain and on the basis of the area from which exports of flour originate; also for earlier years on the basis of records of the former War Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture, and export indemnifying agencies.

Durum Supplies Largest Since 1951-52 New Varieties the Result of Intensified Efforts

Durum production in 1956, estimated at about 35 million bushels, is 15 million bushels more than in 1955. Complete information on carryover stocks is not available. However, it appears that they may approximate 5 million bushels. This would indicate supplies of about 40 million bushels, the largest since 1951-52. It compares with 22 million in 1955-56, 10 million in 1954-55 and the 1943-52 average of 52 million.

The 1956 planted acreage of durum wheat for all States, estimated at 2,634,000 acres, is nearly double the area planted in 1955. A factor in the increased acreage in 1956 was the liberalized allotments for durum wheat. The 1956 acreage for harvest is estimated at 2,484,000 acres. The estimated yield per harvested acre was 14.0 bushels which compares with 14.9 last year and 11.9, the 10-year average.

Production of durum wheat averaged around 38 million bushels during the 10-years ending with 1951. The 1951 crop totaled 35.5 million bushels. With the inroads of stem rust, production dropped sharply each year and totaled as follows: 1952, 23.1 million; 1953, 13.9 million; and 1954, 5.1 million bushels. Through intensified efforts of the industry, producers, agricultural research agencies and many others, new durum wheat varieties were developed which are resistant to race 15B of wheat stem rust that had been so devastating. In the last 3 years breeding lines were taken to the southwestern United States and Mexico for winter rust tests, and the new resistant seed was returned the following spring for seeding in the northcentral States. Such intensified efforts made possible the increase of a few kernals, from plants selected for rust resistance in the greenhouse at North Dakota Agricultural College in 1952, to about 150,000 bushels by the spring of 1956. The four new durum wheat varieties, Langdon, Yuma, Ramsey, and Towner, are resistant to biotypes of 15B prevalent from 1950 to 1955. Such progress is spectacular because 8 to 12 years have been required in the past for the production of new rust-resistant varieties.

The 1956 crop is expected to result in quantities of the rust resistant varieties sufficient to plant the entire durum acreage in areas subject to severe rust attacks. Fortunately, this year, when the greater part of the most important durum producing areas were still sown to varieties which race 15B rust attack, infections were later and lighter than usual and the damage generally minor.

Domestic disappearance of durum for the 1956-57 marketing year is estimated at about 29 million bushels, somewhat below the average of 31 million bushels in 1947-51 before production was reduced, but well above the abnormally small amount available in the past 3 years. During the period that durum was in short supply, other wheats were used in macaroni products in varying amounts. Relatively little blending of other wheats with durum will be necessary in 1956-57, the amounts so used depending largely on price relationships. Some exports of durum are already taking place and it is estimated that possibly 3 million bushels may be shipped during the marketing year. Some small increase in carryover stocks of durum is likely next July.

Wheat Supplies in Pacific Northwest Larger; 1955-56 Disappearance Up 18 Percent

The carryover of old wheat on July 1, 1956 estimated at 135 million bushels, plus the crop in the Pacific Northwest (Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho), estimated at 93 million bushels, total 228 million bushels. (See table 16.) This is 4 percent above the 1955-56 supply of 219 million bushels. These supplies do not include wheat shipped in from other areas, mostly from Montana and Southern Idaho. Last year inshipments totaled 31 million bushels, the largest since the 36 million bushels of 1951-52, when exports exceeded production in the Pacific Northwest. The 1949-53 inshipments averaged 24 million bushels. Carryover stocks July 1, 1956 exceeded those of a year earlier by 4 million bushels.

Disappearance of Pacific Northwest wheat during the 1955-56 marketing year was 113 million bushels compared with 96 million a year earlier and 106 million two years ago. The larger disappearance reflected an increase in exports. Changes in the domestic uses were small.

Prices of ordinary No. 1 White and Red wheat averaged nearly $2.19 per bushel at Portland, during the 1955-56 marketing year. This was 17 cents less than the average for the 1954-55 marketing year and largely reflected the lower support price for the 1955 crop. Support prices for 1955-crop wheat in this area averaged about 18 cents under 1954. Further, the 1955-56 year average was the lowest since 1949-50, when it was also $2.19 per bushel.

New Export Program Emphasizes Export Sales Out of Free Market Supplies: Subsidy to be Paid in Form of Wheat

Changes in the wheat export programs, announced on July 13 to become effective September 4, 1956, will cause substantial quantities of wheat sales for export to be drawn from free market supplies rather than from CCC stocks. For the marketing year which closed June 30, about 280 million bushels of wheat were committed for export from CCC stocks.

Under the new program, CCC will discontinue cash payments under the IWA and also sales at special prices for commercial export outside the IWA. Instead, the payment of the export subsidy on commercial sales of wheat grain

will be made in the form of wheat from CCC stocks. While the method of paying is different, the computation of export payments will not be affected under the new plan.

CCC stocks of wheat will continue to be sold as at present in carrying out barter contracts, and be used for domestic and foreign donation programs. About 100 million bushels were committed out of CCC stocks in 1955-56 under these programs. Movement of any light-weight or off-grade wheat for export outside of the regular program will be authorized only in unusual circumstances. With these exceptions, CCC stocks will be available only at the higher of (a) 105 percent of the current support level plus carrying charges, or (b) the domestic market price.

The proposed program is not expected to change the volume of exports already in prospect for 1956-57, since is is not the intention that the program change should result in any different net cost of wheat to foreign countries. In general, any increase in market prices of wheat for commercial export would be offset by an increase in the subsidy rates.

The new program applies only to wheat as grain. Cash export payments under the IWA will continue to be made on flour exports, and CCC wheat will be available under existing announcements for milling into flour and subsequent export.

The regulations under which wheat from CCC stocks will be furnished as export payments will be similar to existing regulations under which cash export payments are now made under the IWA. Daily export rates will continue to be announced. Instead of cash payments, however, certificates will be issued calling for a specific dollar amount but redeemable only in CCC wheat at seaboard location. The value of the certificates will be computed on the basis of an export payment rate in effect on the date of the export sale as is now done under the IWA. The certificates, which will be issued only after the wheat has been exported, will be transferable.

The certificates will be redeemable at the CSS Commodity Offices in Chicago, Dallas, and Portland, irrespective of the office of issue. In determining the quantity of wheat to be delivered at seaboard under the certificates, the CCC wheat will be priced at the commercial market price for a comparable grade, quality, and class of wheat at seaboard. The wheat received under the certificate must be exported. Because this wheat will be delivered at the market price, the wheat provided under the certificate also will be eligible for a subsidy certificate after export. No deliveries of CCC wheat, in redemption of certificates, will be made at interior points.

Provision may be made in special cases for delivery of CCC wheat in order to combine it with wheat purchased in the free market on which the wheat would be carned to make up a specific export. In effect, such wheat would, after export, cancel out the wheat subsidy certificate earned.

Table 4.- Wheat and rye: Cash closing prices and support prices at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1955 and 1956 1/

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices: Monthly average: June 1955	May 1956	June 1956	July 1956	Daily range: August 9, 1955	August 2, 1956	August 9, 1956	1956-crop support prices: Effective August 9, 1956	Terminal
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:									
Chicago:									
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.07	2.24	2.13	2.10	2.00	2.12	2.14	2.19	2.30
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.00	2.24	2.14	2.10	1.93	2.12	2.15	2.19	2.30
St. Louis:									
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.01	2.23	2.14	2.06	1.94-1.96	2.14	2.14	2.19	2.30
Kansas City:									
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein	2.12	2.23	2.11	2.06	2.07-2.09	2.10-2.13	2.14-2.17	2.19	2.30
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, 13 percent protein	2.36	2.31	2.22	2.15	2.13-2.41	2.11-2.24	2.15-2.27	2.21	2.32
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.07	2.20	2.09	2.08	2.01-2.06	2.09-2.11	2.12-2.15	2.19	2.30
Fort Worth:									
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.43	2.42	2.31	2.32	2.30-2.39	2.32-2.40	2.34-2.42	2/2.34	2/2.45
Minneapolis:									
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.41	2.32	2.29	2.35	2.21-2.26	2.30-2.33	2.32-2.35	2.23	2.34
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.57	2.37	2.34	2.41	2.31-2.41	2.33-2.38	2.38-2.43	2.26	2.37
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.77	2.43	2.41	2.46	2.41-2.62	2.37-2.42	2.45-2.50	2.29	2.40
No. 2 Hard Amber Durum	3.60	2.70	2.64	2.61	3.15-3.25	2.55-2.65	2.54-2.65	2.47	2.58
Portland:									
No. 1 Hard White, 12 percent protein	2.51	2.52	2.51	2.42	2.40	2.17	2.17	3/2.16	3/2.26
No. 1 Soft White	2.26	2.22	2.14	2.09	2.16-2.20	2.12-2.13	2.12-2.13	2.11	2.21
Toledo:									
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	1.90	2.16	2.19	2.03	1.82-1.83	2.08-2.09	2.06-2.07	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	1.96	2.17	2.22	2.03	1.88-1.89	2.08-2.09	2.06-2.07	---	---
Rye:									
Minneapolis, No. 2	1.05	1.22	1.19	1.14	.97-1.07	1.30-1.34	1.31-1.35	1.38	1.50

1/ Cash grain closing prices are not the range of cash sales during the day but are on-track cash prices established at the close of the market. The terminal rate is a rate used in determining the effective support price for grain in terminal storage or in transit to terminal and for calculating most county price support rates. The effective support price is the established terminal support rate for grain received by rail minus the deduction for storage as of the date shown. A comparison of the above effective price support rate and the current cash closing price is an indication of whether the market price is above or below the support rate provided the location of the grain is on track at the specified terminals. The monthly average price is the simple average of the daily closing prices. 2/ Galveston effective and terminal support price. The cash price at Fort Worth is usually backed by paid-in freight which will carry it to Galveston. Therefore cash prices at Fort Worth may usually be compared with the effective support price at Galveston. A terminal support price is not established for Fort Worth. 3/ Applies only to the varieties Baart and Bluestem of the sub-class Hard White.

Cash Wheat Prices Advance; New Export Program Strengthening Factor

Cash wheat prices generally advanced following the announcement on July 13 of the new export program and enormous, but short-lived, flour sales. The advance came after a seasonal price decline which started in mid-May. The export program will continue to exercise a strengthening influence on market prices.

Current prices of hard red winter at Kansas City and soft red winter at St. Louis are 10 and 25 cents a bushel, respectively, above a year ago. Prices of hard red spring wheat at Minneapolis are only 3 cents above a year earlier, however, while soft white at Portland is 4 cents below a year ago. Relative to the loan, prices are generally higher than a year ago, with those of soft red winter wheat showing special strength. The loan rate to farmers this year is $2.00 1/ compared with $2.08 for the 1955 crop.

On August 15, the price of No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat, ordinary protein, at Kansas City at $2.17 was 3 cents below the effective new-crop loan ($2.30 less warehouse storage deduction of 10 cents), compared with 19 cents below the loan a year earlier. The price of No. 2 Soft Red Winter at St. Louis at $2.19 was also 1 cent below the effective loan ($2.30 less 10 cents) compared with 37 cents below a year earlier. However, the price of No. 1 Dark northern Spring, ordinary protein, at Minneapolis at $2.27 was 3 cents above the effective loan rate, reflecting the later harvest and the very small spring wheat crop. A year ago the price was 3 cents below the effective loan. The price of No. 1 Soft White at Portland was 2 cents above the effective loan rate, compared with 1 cent below a year earlier.

Reflecting the larger durum supplies than last season, prices of durum have dropped sharply. No. 2 Hard Amber Durum at Minneapolis averaged $2.86 per bushel last season which compares with $4.06 for the 1954-55 season. In July at the same market this wheat averaged $2.61, nearly $1.00 below a year earlier. The premium for Hard Amber Durum over No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein, Minneapolis, averaged 51 cents last season as against $1.37 for the 1954-55 season. In July the premium was 26 cents per bushel.

There were 44 million bushels of 1956 wheat placed under the support programs through July 15. This is much more than the 6 million under support a year earlier. The larger tie up this year reflects the fairly large

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1/ The national average support rate for 1956-crop wheat was announced on June 29 as unchanged at $2.00. In the event that 82½ percent of the parity price for wheat as of the beginning of the marketing year (July 1, 1956) was more than $2.00 per bushel the support price was to be increased. The parity price for wheat as of July 1 was $2.42. Since 82½ percent of this is not more than $2.00, the $2.00 minimum national average support price announced earlier remained in effect, as did the minimum 1956 terminal and county wheat price-support rates announced on May 31.

Oklahoma production as against last year's short crop and the generally early movement in the Southwest this year. Early season figures are not necessarily indicative of the total which might be expected to be placed under support for the crop as a whole. With prospects that prices will rise to above the loan rate as a result of the new export program, the total placed under support might well be 50 million bushels less than the total of about 320 million bushels from the 1955 crop. At the same time, redemptions are also likely to be heavier during 1956-57 so that deliveries might be a fifth less than the approximate 240 million bushels acquired by CCC out of the 1955-crop wheat. Thus, depending on CCC dispositions, it is likely that there will be some reduction in the quantity in CCC inventories at the end of the year. These judgments are based on exports at about the same volume as in 1955-56 and the need for free market supplies adequate to take care of commercial exports of grain after September 4.

Another important price strengthening factor, which will become more in evidence later in the 1956-57 year is the market recognition that the 1957 crop is likely to be considerably less than total disappearance, due to the Soil Bank program. This will necessitate eventually drawing on CCC stocks to meet export requirements.

As a result of these 2 influences, it is estimated that the price to farmers in 1956-57 may average about at the support level of $2.00. Last year, prices to farmers averaged $1.98, 10 cents under the $2.08 loan rate. The weighted average market price also would be relatively higher than in 1955-56 since unredeemed loan wheat is included at the loan rate in determining the average price to farmers.

THE CURRENT WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND - Supplies of wheat in 4 principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina--on January 1, 1944 were a record, up to that time, of 2,206 million bushels. Wartime depletion of food supplies in importing countries and poor crops in many areas caused greatly increased disappearance from the exporting countries in 1945-47. By January 1947, supplies were down to 1,352 million. Supplies increased to 1,872 million in January 1951, but declined to 1,668 million a year later, and then rose 36 percent to a record 2,271 million bushels in January 1953, as a result of large crops in each of the 4 countries in 1952. Then, supplies increased 17 percent to 2,647 million bushels on January 1, 1954, 5 percent, to 2,791 million bushels on January 1, 1955 and 4 percent, to 2,900 million bushels on January 1, 1956.

World Wheat Trade in 1956-57 May Exceed That of 1955-56

World wheat trade in 1956-57 may be higher than in the past year. Supplies in some of the larger importing countries are down from last year, and crop prospects have been lowered somewhat in others. Preliminary and incomplete data indicate that the world trade in wheat, including products, in 1955-56 totaled about 1,020 million bushels. This is 6 percent above the exports during 1954-55 and 11 percent more than the 1945-54 average. It is only 4 percent below the record exports of 1,066 million bushels in 1951-52.

Stocks in 4 Major Exporting Countries up Slightly From Year Ago

Supplies of wheat for export and carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia on July 1 totaled 1,819 million bushels (table 5). This is 11 million more than a year earlier and 47 million more than 2 years ago. These supplies exclude the new crop in the United States and Canada. Exports from these countries, January-June this year in million bushels, with comparable figures for 1955 in parentheses, were as follows: United States, 215 (151); Canada 186 (115); Argentina 50 (70); Australia 58 (51); and total 509 (387).

Smaller Production Indicated For Northern Hemisphere

Prospects, as reported in July and early August, indicated that the 1956 wheat crop in the Northern Hemisphere, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service, may be somewhat smaller than in 1955. 2/ There may be a slight net decline in North America, since acreage in Canada is 1 percent smaller, while production in the United States is about the same as last year. Wheat acreage in Canada, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' preliminary estimate released August 10, totals 21,340,000 acres, down 164,000 acres from 1955. Growing conditions in the wheat belt of Canada have been generally favorable, and yield prospects are good. It would not seem likely, however, that the total harvest would be as large as in 1955. The decline in the two leading producers would be only slightly offset by a small increase reported for Mexico, the only remaining wheat producer of importance in North America.

Present prospects for Western Europe point to a somewhat smaller outturn than the bumper crop harvested last year. Crop damage was reported in a number of countries as a result of the heavy freezes of the past winter, but the damage was especially severe in France. In that country the 1956 crop is reported to be only about 60 percent of the all-time record 1955 harvest.

2/ Further details on the outlook for the crop, based on later information, will be included in Foreign Crops and Markets, issued September 3, 1956.

Table 5.- Wheat: Supplies available for export and carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, July 1, 1943-56

Item	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Total season supplies 1/					
1942-43	1,601	980	403	260	3,244
1943-44	1,599	877	458	264	3,198
1944-48 (5-year average)	1,399	543	284	175	2,401
1949-50	1,408	468	233	237	2,346
1950-51	1,456	579	228	228	2,491
1951-52	1,416	743	97	179	2,435
1952-53	1,584	919	285	212	3,000
1953-54	1,741	997	301	236	3,275
1954-55	1,891	911	343	264	3,409
1955-56	1,971	994	273	291	3,529
Domestic disappearance for 12 months					
1942-43	954	170	121	69	1,314
1943-44	1,239	177	131	95	1,642
1944-48 (5-year average)	822	153	147	82	1,204
1949-50	684	131	117	72	1,004
1950-51	694	149	114	80	1,037
1951-52	685	170	88	81	1,024
1952-53	704	150	130	76	1,060
1953-54	621	140	129	69	959
1954-55	591	159	132	73	955
1955-56	600	160	136	73	969
Exports beginning of season to June 30 2/					
1942-43	28	193	38	22	281
1943-44	43	318	59	47	467
1944-48 (5-year average)	384	246	51	45	726
1949-50	299	208	65	66	638
1950-51	366	209	68	74	717
1951-52	475	313	4	47	839
1952-53	318	341	29	64	752
1953-54	217	234	58	35	544
1954-55	274	232	78	62	646
1955-56	341	280	55	65	741
Balance on July 1 for export or carryover					
1943	619	617	244	169	1,649
1944	317	382	268	122	1,089
1945-49 (5-year average)	193	144	86	48	471
1950	425	129	51	99	704
1951	396	221	46	74	737
1952	256	260	5	51	572
1953	562	428	126	72	1,188
1954	903	623	114	132	1,772
1955	1,026	520	133	129	1,808
1956	1,030	554	82	153	1,819

1/ Carryover stocks and production, except for United States where imports are included.
2/ Season begins July 1 for United States, August 1 for Canada, and December 1 for Argentina and Australia.

A small net increase is indicated for reporting countries of Asia, mainly Iraq and Syria, where crops were very small last year. Harvests in India, Pakistan and Turkey are at about the 1955 level, on the basis of preliminary reports.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT IN 1957-58

BACKGROUND - Unusually large United States exports of bread grains absorbed more than the excess over domestic needs from the billion-bushel wheat crops produced annually in the United States in 1944-48. Large exports also held down the increase in the carryover through July 1952. Exports of wheat, including products, during the marketing years 1945-46 through 1948-49 averaged 444 million bushels, but declined to 299 million bushels in 1949-50. Largely as a result of the war in Korea and reduced availability in other exporting countries, exports from the United States in 1950-51 increased to 366 million bushels. In 1951-52 they reached 475 million bushels, reflecting small exports from Southern Hemisphere countries and unusually large takings by European countries, and Japan, India and Brazil. In the 7 years ending with 1951-52 the United States was the leading exporter of wheat, with an annual average of 417 million bushels, or 46 percent of the total world trade.

U. S. exports declined about one-third in 1952-53, dropping to 318 million bushels. With a record 1952 crop in Canada, exports from that country again exceeded those from the United States, as was the case before 1945-46. In 1952-53, total world trade in wheat and flour declined to about 987 million bushels, 7 percent below the all-time high of 1,066 million bushels in 1951-52. This reflected a record 1952 world wheat crop and larger wheat reserves in importing countries. It also reflected the negotiation of a truce in Korea and some easing in international tensions.

In 1953-54, world wheat trade declined to 879 million bushels, and the share of the United States dropped. Larger quantities were available in other exporting countries, while requirements in major importing countries were less than in 1952-53. In 1954-55, world wheat trade increased 8 percent to 952 million bushels, and United States exports rose 26 percent from 217 million to 274 million bushels. In 1955-56, world trade reached about 1,020 million bushels, second only to the 1,066 million in 1951-52. This increase reflected higher economic activity and greater purchasing power in importing countries, and also winter damage to the European crop.

Table 6 .- Wheat: Acres seeded and production, United States and by regions, averages 1935-50, annual 1946-56

Period	United States	Great Plains 1/	North West 2/	Corn Belt and Lake States 3/	South 4/	All other states
	Acres seeded					
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres
Average:						
1935-39	73.2	49.8	4.7	12.7	2.8	3.2
1941-45	61.4	43.8	4.2	8.3	2.5	2.6
1946-50	76.7	56.3	5.5	9.8	2.1	3.0
1946	71.6	53.3	5.1	8.4	2.0	2.8
1947	78.3	58.1	5.4	9.5	2.3	3.0
1948	78.3	56.7	5.6	10.6	2.2	3.2
1949	83.9	61.8	5.9	11.0	2.1	3.1
1950	71.3	51.8	5.2	9.5	1.8	3.0
1951	78.5	57.9	6.0	9.9	1.8	2.9
1952	78.6	57.5	6.1	10.1	1.9	3.0
1953	78.9	56.8	6.2	10.7	2.3	2.9
1954	62.5	45.7	4.5	8.3	1.7	2.3
1955 5/	58.2	42.3	4.2	7.9	1.7	2.1
1956 5/	61.4	44.4	4.8	8.3	1.8	2.1
	Production					
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Average:						
1935-39	759	371	93	200	32	63
1941-45	985	645	108	148	33	51
1946-50	1,185	760	132	203	30	60
1946	1,152	758	138	172	29	55
1947	1,359	940	126	195	35	63
1948	1,295	827	145	233	32	58
1949	1,098	655	120	234	27	62
1950	1,019	621	130	183	24	61
1951	988	585	148	168	30	57
1952	1,306	832	157	221	34	62
1953	1,173	621	169	279	39	65
1954	984	541	136	220	33	54
1955 5/	937	520	116	222	29	50
1956 6/	939	502	120	230	38	49

1/ North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.

2/ Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

3/ Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.

4/ Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

5/ Preliminary.

6/ August 1 estimate.

Domestic disappearance has also declined from record levels. Disappearance in continental United States reached a peak of 1.2 billion bushels in 1943 when 108 million bushels were subsidized for use in making alcohol for war purposes and 511 million also were subsidized for use for feed to supplement regular feed supplies. With negligible quantities of wheat used for alcohol in peace time, feed use currently at only around 50 million bushels, and some reduction in wheat for food and seed, current continental domestic disappearance is only about 600 million bushels.

Final Tally in Wheat Referendum
Shows 87.4 Percent Favorable

Final returns from the referendum held July 20 in the 36-State wheat producing area show that 87.4 percent of farmers voting favored marketing quotas for 1957-crop wheat.

Returns show a total of 280,466 votes counted -- about 19 percent less than last year. Of these, 280,466 (87.4 percent) favored marketing quotas on 1957-crop wheat and 35,385 (12.6 percent) were opposed.

Because wheat marketing quotas proclaimed by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson last May 15 are effective on approval by two-thirds or more of farmers voting in the referendum, marketing quotas will be in effect for the 1957 crop.

The referendum this year marked the sixth time farmers have voted on marketing quotas for wheat. They approved quotas for the 1941 crop by an 81 percent favorable vote, for the 1942 crop by 82.4 percent, the 1954 by 87.2 percent, the 1955 crop by 73.3 percent, and the 1956 crop by 77.3 percent.

Reduced Production in 1957 may
Result in First Substantial
Reduction in Carryover Since 1952

With a goal of 12 million to 15 million acres out of the 55 million-acre allotment for the 1957 crop under the Soil Bank program, planted acreage would be 40 million to 43 million acres. Average yields per seeded acre on such an acreage would result in a crop of around 700 million bushels. Domestic disappearance of wheat for food, feed, seed and industrial use is estimated at about 610 million bushels. Assuming that exports will be the same as the 341 million bushels estimated for 1955-56, total disappearance would exceed a 700 million bushel crop by about 250 million bushels, thereby resulting in the first substantial reduction in our burdensome wheat supplies since 1952.

Provisions of the 1957 Winter Wheat Acreage Reserve Program

The general provisions of the 1957 Acreage Reserve program and their specific application to winter wheat seeded this fall were announced on August 13.

All farmers having acreage allotments for wheat (except for "new farm" allotments) are eligible to participate in the program. To participate, a farmer must sign an agreement with his ASC Committee to reduce his 1957 acreage of wheat below his farm allotment. Farmers entering land in the 1957 program will be offered incentives to designate the same land in future programs.

The allocating of funds will be based on acreage allotments with some weight given to the relationship of the supply position by classes. Since total funds which can be placed in the acreage reserve are allocated county by county, contracts will be accepted on a first-come-first-served basis until the allocated total for a county is covered by contracts. Unused funds will be redistributed in accordance with the provisions under the law that there be a fair and equitable opportunity for all farmers to participate in the program.

Participating farmers will receive payments designed to compensate them for the loss of net income from wheat that would have been produced on the acreage placed in the Acreage Reserve. These payments will be based on "normal" crop yield of the land placed in the reserve, the Acreage Reserve unit rate for wheat for the county, and the number of acres placed in the Reserve. The 1957 Acreage Reserve rate for wheat was announced on July 6 at a national average of $1.20 per bushel.

Payments are made to wheat farmers in the form of certificates which may be redeemed for cash or, under certain conditions they may be redeemed as grain.

Acreage placed in the Acreage Reserve may be left idle or a soil or water conservation practice may be carried out. It is possible to qualify for Agricultural Conservation Program cost-sharing on land in the Acreage Reserve. During 1957, the Acreage Reserve cannot be cropped or cut for hay. It also cannot be grazed except by determination of the Secretary of Agriculture as the result of an emergency, or cropped, or cut for hay. Noxious weeds must be controlled on the land.

Farmers entering wheat land in the Acreage Reserve have to comply with other acreage allotments on their farms to remain eligible for wheat Acreage Reserve payments. Violation of an Acreage Reserve agreement may result in its cancellation, and willful grazing or harvesting is subject to a civil penalty of 50 percent of the payment that would have been made, in addition to loss of the payment.

Detailed provisions of the Acreage Reserve program for winter wheat and how it will apply in various areas and on individual farms will be available through county ASC Committees. These Committees will begin to accept Acreage Reserve agreements for winter wheat in late August. The deadline for signing such agreements is September 21.

Provisions of the Conservation Reserve part of the Soil Bank are to be announced in the near future. This part, under which contracts are made that cover a period of years, will be available for sign-up this fall by those farmers who are in position to start their contract periods in 1956--as well as for those whose contracts will start with 1957.

Minimum support for 1957 Wheat Crop
Announced at $2.00, Same as for 1956

The minimum national average support price for the 1957 crop was announced on July 2 at $2.00, the same as the final support rate announced for the 1956 crop.

Full support level will be availabe in the 36 commercial wheat States for producers who comply with their individual farm acreage allotment. Support rates for wheat produced in the 12 noncommercial wheat States are set by law at levels representing 75 percent of the rates calculated on the national average. In the noncommercial States, acreage allotments and marketing quotas will not apply. Production in the 12 noncommercial States in 1955 amounted to 3 million bushels, only about one-third of one percent of the total United States production.

Marketing penalties equal to 45 percent of the wheat parity as of May 1, 1957 3/ will be assessed against the normal yield of wheat grown on acres in excess of the wheat acreage allotment 4/, except that no excess wheat is determined for farms on which wheat acreage is 15 acres or less. After the penalty is paid, the producer is free to dispose of his wheat in any way he chooses.

Payment of marketing penalties on excess wheat can be avoided or postponed by withholding the excess wheat from the market--either by storing it on the farm under seal or in a warehouse, or by delivering it to the Secretary of Agriculture for relief use or diversion, under regulations established by the Secretary. After the producer has met any of these requirements on excess wheat, he will receive a marketing card as evidence that no penalties are due. Excess wheat which is fed on the farm is considered as having been marketed and is subject to the penalty.

3/ On the basis of July 1956 parity of $2.42, the penalty would be $1.09 per bushel.

4/ If the producer can prove to the County Committee that the actual yield per acre of wheat is less than the normal yield per acre, the farm marketing excess may be adjusted downward.

Undesirable Wheat Varieties Discounted Under 1957 Support Program

A discount of 20 cents per bushel in 1957 price-support rates for 23 wheat varieties designated as undesirable because of inferior milling or baking qualities was announced on August 14.

The application of the discount of 20 cents per bushel to producer-support rates will be the same as under the 1956 operation, when such discounts were included in the price-support program for the first time. The price-support regulations for the 1957 program will provide for producer certification regarding undesirable varieties similar to the certifications made by producers for the 1956 operation. Because these varieties are difficult to determine from threshed samples of wheat, the identification of the variety going under price support will be the producer's responsibility based on his knowledge of the varieties he seeded and harvested. Even though some of the undesirable varieties might have protein content high enough for a premium, no protein premiums will apply to any of the undesirable varieties in determing the loan rate. Similarly, no amber or hard amber durum premiums will apply.

Experience during the past year has indicated that the undesirable varieties should be designated nationally instead of by States as for the 1956 support operation. The only exception is Henry variety which is named as undesirable in all but the States of Wisconsin and Washington. The list of undesirable varieties for the 1957 operation is virtually the same as for the 1956 crop except for the addition of Cimarron and Red Hull varieties and the deletion of Kanqueen, Yogo, and Galgalos varieties.

The 23 varieties of wheat named as undesirable for the 1957 wheat support program follow by class: Hard Red Winter.- Stafford, Pawnee Sel. 33, RedChief, Chiefkan, Early Blackhull, RedJacket, Kanking, NewChief, BlueJacket, Purkof, Cimarron, Red Hull. Soft Red Winter.- Kawvale. Hard Red Spring.- Henry (except in Wisconsin and Washington), Spinkcota, Premier, Sturgeon, Progress. Durum.- Pentad, Golden Ball, Peliss. White.- Rex, Sonora.

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THE RYE SITUATION
Begins on page 34
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Costs of Storing Reserve Stocks of Wheat at Country Elevators and on Farms in Kansas, Marketing Research Report No. 124, has recently been published.

Copies may be obtained by writing to: Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Table 7.- All wheat and winter wheat: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1935-56

Year of harvest	All Wheat				Winter wheat			
	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	69,611	18,306	9.0	628,227	47,436	13,834	9.9	469,412
1936	73,970	24,845	8.5	629,880	49,986	12,042	10.5	523,603
1937	80,814	16,645	10.8	873,914	57,845	10,770	11.9	688,574
1938	78,981	9,784	11.6	919,913	56,464	6,897	12.1	685,178
1939	62,802	10,133	11.8	741,210	46,154	8,473	12.3	565,672
1940	61,820	8,547	13.2	814,646	43,536	7,441	13.6	592,809
1941	62,707	6,772	15.0	941,970	46,045	6,267	14.6	673,727
1942	53,000	3,227	18.3	969,381	38,855	2,835	18.1	702,159
1943	55,984	4,629	15.1	843,813	38,515	3,952	14.0	537,476
1944	66,190	6,441	16.0	1,060,111	46,821	5,696	16.1	751,901
1945	69,192	4,025	16.0	1,107,623	50,463	3,439	16.2	816,989
1946	71,578	4,473	16.1	1,152,118	52,227	3,856	16.7	869,592
1947	78,314	3,795	17.4	1,358,911	58,248	3,313	18.2	1,058,976
1948	78,345	5,927	16.5	1,294,911	58,332	5,369	17.0	990,141
1949	83,905	7,995	13.1	1,098,415	61,177	6,763	14.0	858,127
1950	71,287	9,677	14.3	1,019,344	52,399	9,146	14.1	740,637
1951	78,524	16,651	12.6	988,161	56,145	16,052	11.6	650,822
1952	78,645	7,515	16.6	1,306,440	56,997	6,102	18.7	1,065,220
1953	78,931	11,091	14.9	1,173,071	57,087	10,154	15.5	885,032
1954	62,539	8,183	15.7	983,900	46,617	7,399	17.2	801,369
1955 1/	58,199	10,944	16.1	936,761	44,232	10,572	15.9	703,047
1956 2/	61,353	10,887	15.3	938,988	45,003	9,631	16.0	721,946

1/ Preliminary. 2/ August 1 estimate.

Table 8 .- All spring wheat: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1935-56

Year of harvest	All spring wheat				Spring other than durum				Durum			
	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	22,175	4,472	7.2	158,815	19,747	4,272	6.9	135,389	2,428	200	9.6	23,426
1936	23,984	12,803	4.4	106,277	20,429	10,791	4.8	98,164	3,555	2,012	2.3	8,113
1937	22,969	5,875	8.1	185,340	19,755	5,446	8.0	157,383	3,214	429	8.7	27,957
1938	22,517	2,887	10.4	234,735	18,724	2,578	10.4	195,020	3,793	309	10.5	39,715
1939	16,648	1,660	10.5	175,538	13,520	1,497	10.6	143,052	3,128	163	10.4	32,486
1940	18,284	1,106	12.1	221,837	14,913	764	12.7	189,543	3,371	342	9.6	32,294
1941	16,662	505	16.1	268,243	14,064	431	16.2	227,585	2,598	74	15.6	40,658
1942	14,145	392	18.9	267,222	11,990	346	18.8	225,986	2,155	46	19.1	41,236
1943	17,469	677	17.5	306,337	15,333	619	17.8	272,832	2,136	58	15.7	33,505
1944	19,369	745	15.9	308,210	17,270	703	16.1	278,544	2,099	42	14.1	29,666
1945	18,729	586	15.5	290,634	16,703	564	15.4	257,794	2,026	22	16.2	32,840
1946	19,351	617	14.6	282,526	16,858	577	14.6	246,690	2,493	40	14.4	35,836
1947	20,066	482	14.9	299,935	17,091	455	15.0	255,607	2,975	27	14.9	44,328
1948	20,013	558	15.2	304,770	16,735	500	15.5	259,628	3,278	58	13.8	45,142
1949	22,728	1,232	10.6	240,288	18,961	1,035	10.6	201,216	3,767	197	10.4	39,072
1950	18,888	531	14.8	278,707	15,970	442	15.1	241,495	2,918	89	12.8	37,212
1951	22,379	599	15.1	337,339	19,793	531	15.3	302,577	2,586	68	13.4	34,762
1952	21,648	1,413	11.1	241,220	19,320	1,259	11.3	218,727	2,328	154	9.7	22,493
1953	21,844	937	13.2	288,039	19,741	699	13.9	275,072	2,103	238	6.2	12,967
1954	15,922	784	11.5	182,531	14,285	456	12.4	177,549	1,637	328	3.0	4,982
1955 1/	13,967	372	16.7	233,714	12,582	335	17.0	213,644	1,385	37	14.5	20,070
1956 2/	16,350	1,256	13.3	217,042	13,716	1,106	13.3	182,244	2,634	150	13.2	34,798

1/ Preliminary. 2/ August 1 estimate.

Table 9.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-56 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	Carryover 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	145,889	628,227	34,748	808,864	490,067	87,479	55	83,343	660,944	---	4,440	3,047	668,431
1936	140,433	629,880	34,616	804,929	493,327	95,896	59	100,149	689,431	---	9,584	3,072	702,087
1937	83,167	873,914	746	957,827	489,440	93,060	69	114,856	697,425	---	103,889	3,406	804,720
1938	153,107	919,913	347	1,073,367	496,189	74,225	103	141,690	712,207	---	108,082	3,063	823,352
1939	250,015	741,210	332	991,557	488,758	72,946	89	101,127	662,920	---	45,258	3,658	711,836
1940	279,721	814,646	3,562	1,097,929	489,422	74,351	100	111,772	675,645	---	33,866	3,685	713,196
1941	384,733	941,970	3,704	1,330,407	472,906	62,490	1,676	114,254	651,326	16,133	27,774	4,399	699,632
1942	630,775	969,381	1,127	1,601,283	494,971	65,487	54,437	305,771	920,666	25,245	30,960	5,515	982,386
1943	618,897	843,813	136,448	1,599,158	477,287	77,351	108,125	511,233	1,173,996	62,762	42,734	3,111	1,282,603
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,384	1,419,050	472,675	80,463	83,132	300,095	936,365	150,147	49,106	4,252	1,139,870
1945	279,180	1,107,623	2,037	1,388,840	473,733	82,006	21,302	296,548	873,589	90,883	320,025	4,257	1,288,754
1946	100,086	1,152,118	84	1,252,288	479,361	86,823	58	177,525	743,767	92,459	328,045	4,180	1,168,451
1947	83,837	1,358,911	149	1,442,897	483,961	91,094	693	178,408	754,156	148,613	340,221	3,964	1,246,954
1948	195,943	1,294,911	1,530	1,492,384	471,376	95,015	193	105,455	672,039	181,518	327,827	3,715	1,185,099
1949	307,285	1,098,415	2,237	1,407,937	484,265	80,815	192	111,211	676,483	123,526	179,213	4,001	983,223
1950	424,714	1,019,344	11,919	1,455,977	489,827	87,427	192	102,645	680,091	41,267	334,513	3,872	1,059,743
1951	396,234	988,161	31,609	1,416,004	481,545	87,252	930	99,554	669,281	16,714	470,347	3,992	1,160,334
1952	255,670	1,306,440	21,602	1,583,712	474,187	88,258	175	125,489	688,109	13,620	315,652	3,845	1,021,226
1953	562,486	1,173,071	5,537	1,741,094	473,667	68,713	178	64,222	606,780	12,034	215,704	3,953	838,471
1954 7/	902,623	983,900	4,440	1,890,963	474,079	64,899	228	38,419	577,625	9,882	273,824	3,990	865,321
1955 7/	1,025,642	936,761	(8,000)	(1,971,000)	(471,000)	66,295	(670)	(49,000)	(587,000)	(9,000)	(341,000)	(4,000)	(941,000)
1956 7/	1,030,371	938,988	(5,000)	(1,974,000)									

1/ Includes flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. 2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old-crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carryover in the 1936-37 marketing year. 3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export. 4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at times of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas. 5/ Exports as here used in addition to commercial exports of wheat, flour, and other wheat products, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied areas (deliveries for export) of wheat, flour, and other wheat products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 27.8; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 485.9; 504.0; 299.1; 366.1; 475.3; 317.8; 217.0; 274.3 and 341.2. 6/ To Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Wake Island; partly estimated. 7/ Preliminary. 8/ For the period July-December 1954, known disappearance from the July 1 supply, without an allowance for quantities fed, is about 7 million bushels larger than that indicated by January 1 stocks. (This occurred also for July-December 1953). This discrepancy may be accounted for by possible inexactness in data, including some duplication in stocks reported in the various positions by different agencies.

Table 10.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1944-56 1/

Period	Carry-over stocks 2/	Pro-duction	Imports 3/	Total supply	Continental United States disappearance					Military pro-curement 4/	Exports 5/	Ship-ments 6/	Total disap-pearance
					Processed for food	Total used for seed	Indus-trial	Feed	Total domestic				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1944													
July-Dec.	316,555	1,060,111	37,634	1,414,300	233,467	58,475	54,390	173,234	519,566	41,879	22,918	1,590	585,953
Jan.-June	828,347	---	4,750	833,097	239,208	21,988	28,742	126,861	416,799	108,268	26,188	2,662	553,917
1945													
July-Dec.	279,180	1,107,623	1,925	1,388,728	256,010	59,109	19,530	160,340	494,989	61,832	147,973	2,014	706,808
Jan.-June	681,920	---	112	682,032	217,723	22,897	1,772	136,208	378,600	29,051	172,052	2,243	581,946
1946													
July-Dec.	100,086	1,152,118	38	1,252,242	276,695	63,192	11	101,816	441,714	37,949	127,873	2,220	609,756
Jan.-June	642,486	---	46	642,532	202,666	23,631	47	75,709	302,053	54,510	200,172	1,960	558,695
1947													
July-Dec.	83,837	1,358,911	53	1,442,801	263,476	67,210	603	54,947	386,236	67,020	186,711	2,067	642,034
Jan.-June	800,767	---	96	800,863	220,485	23,884	90	123,461	367,920	81,593	153,510	1,897	604,920
1948													
July-Dec.	195,943	1,294,911	48	1,490,902	248,336	67,703	92	34,250	350,381	107,588	166,557	1,831	626,357
Jan.-June	864,545	---	1,482	866,027	223,040	27,312	101	71,205	321,658	73,930	161,270	1,884	558,742
1949													
July-Dec.	307,285	1,098,415	182	1,405,882	250,514	57,099	100	24,813	332,526	102,543	69,248	1,938	506,255
Jan.-June	899,627	---	2,055	901,682	233,751	23,716	92	86,398	343,957	20,983	109,965	2,063	476,968
1950													
July-Dec.	424,714	1,019,389	2,243	1,446,346	247,297	60,389	98	18,868	326,652	16,566	99,299	1,827	444,344
Jan.-June	1,002,002	---	9,676	1,011,678	242,530	27,038	94	83,822	353,484	24,701	235,214	2,045	615,444
1951													
July-Dec.	396,234	988,161	17,434	1,401,829	246,437	61,133	727	14,984	323,281	9,371	214,608	1,998	549,258
Jan.-June	852,571	---	14,175	866,746	235,108	26,119	203	84,570	346,000	7,343	255,739	1,994	611,076
1952													
July-Dec.	255,670	1,306,440	17,669	1,579,779	245,654	61,258	73	4,318	311,303	6,307	154,436	1,818	473,864
Jan.-June	1,105,915	---	3,933	1,109,848	228,533	27,000	102	121,171	376,806	7,313	161,216	2,027	547,362
1953													
July-Dec.	562,486	1,173,071	1,581	1,737,138	244,036	48,786	101	8/-4,281	288,642	6,154	108,047	2,029	404,872
Jan.-June	1,332,266	---	3,956	1,336,222	229,631	19,927	77	68,503	318,138	5,880	107,657	1,924	433,599
1954													
July-Dec.	902,623	983,900	884	1,887,407	244,963	47,865	62	8/-6,625	286,265	5,258	122,564	1,939	416,026
Jan.-June	1,471,381	---	3,556	1,474,937	229,116	17,034	166	45,044	291,360	4,624	151,260	2,051	449,295
1955 7/													
July-Dec.	1,025,642	936,761	3,174	1,965,577	242,887	48,482	202	4,807	296,378	3,926	121,354	1,903	423,561
Jan.-June	1,542,016	---	(5,000)	(1,547,000)	(228,000)	17,813	(470)	(44,000)	(290,000)	(5,000)	(220,073)	(2,000)	(517,000)
1956 7/													
July-Dec.	1,030,371	938,988											

See table 9 for footnotes.

Table 11.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets and dates, 1955-56

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 1 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White Portland 1/	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
June	2.43	2.30	2.19	2.10	2.73	2.46	2/3.80	2.62	1.95	1.99	2.46	2.13
July	2.26	2.23	2.16	2.09	2.62	2.49	3.60	2.60	1.97	2.02	2.27	2.10
Week ended												
June 22	2.32	2.27	2.16	2.10	2.71	2.45	---	2.59	1.96	---	2.47	2.10
29	2.33	2.22	2.18	2.09	2.78	2.46	2/3.60	2.59	1.94	1.99	2.43	2.09
July 6	2.23	2.16	2.14	2.06	2.70	2.48	---	2.59	1.96	1.98	2.30	2.08
13	2.28	2.18	2.18	2.06	2.64	2.51	3.60	2.59	1.99	1.99	2.31	2.08
20	2.24	2.28	2.16	2.11	2.55	2.52	3.55	2.59	1.97	2.06	2.24	2.10
27	2.31	2.29	2.17	2.12	2.58	2.45	3.65	2.63	1.95	2.06	2.20	2.11
Aug. 3	2.38	2.30	2.20	2.15	2.50	2.44	3.35	2.61	1.99	2.11	2.18	2.12
10	2.39	2.36	2.17	2.18	2.50	2.47	3.16	2.57	1.92	2.11	2.18	2.12

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.
2/ One car.

Table 12.- Wheat: Average closing prices of September futures, specified markets and dates, 1955-56

Period	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
June	2.00	2.10	2.14	2.08	2.24	2.20
July	2.02	2.13	2.17	2.13	2.28	2.27
Week ended						
June 22	2.00	2.11	2.15	2.09	2.24	2.21
29	2.01	2.09	2.17	2.09	2.25	2.19
July 6	2.02	2.08	2.16	2.10	2.26	2.21
13	2.03	2.09	2.18	2.11	2.30	2.24
20	2.02	2.17	2.17	2.16	2.30	2.31
27	1.99	2.16	2.15	2.14	2.27	2.29
Aug. 3	1.98	2.16	2.12	2.15	2.25	2.28
10	1.94	2.17	2.09	2.16	2.22	2.29

Table 13.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in 3 exporting countries, Friday nearest mid-month, January- July 1956, weekly, June-August 1956

Date (Friday)	Hard Spring		Hard Winter	Soft	
	No. 1 Dark Northern, 13 percent protein, at Duluth 1/ (United States)	No. 2 Manitoba Northern at Fort Willian 2/3/ (Canada)	No. 1 at Galveston 4/ (United States)	No. 1 White at Portland 1/ (United States)	Australia 3/ 4/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Friday mid-month					
January 13	2.38	1.68	2.36	2.19	5/1.49
February 17	2.38	1.69	2.42	2.20	5/1.49
March 16	2.34	1.72	2.46	2.23	5/1.49
April 13	2.40	1.72	2.50	2.23	5/1.49
May 18	2.38	1.73	2.48	2.22	6/1.43
June 15	2.34	1.75	2.31	2.14	6/1.42
July 13	2.42	1.74	2.24	2.08	6/1.42
Weekly					
June 22	2.34	1.75	2.26	2.10	---
29	2.35	1.75	2.24	2.09	---
July 6	2.40	1.75	2.24	2.08	---
20	2.43	1.74	2.31	2.10	---
27	2.37	1.73	2.31	2.12	---
August 3	2.37	1.74	2.31	2.12	---
10	2.39	1.74	2.35	2.12	---

1/ Spot or to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales of non-contract countries. Converted to United States currency. 4/ F.o.b. ship. 5/ Quoted as the "asking price" remaining the same, November 1955 through April. 6/ Basic export price for f.a.q. wheat during the last three months.

Table 14.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on July 1, 1950-56

Stocks in position	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm 1/	65,861	72,638	63,079	73,105	99,279	39,108	67,716
Interior mills, elevators and warehouses 2/	129,522	89,159	57,955	183,279	332,096	403,387	440,262
Terminals (commercial) 3/	168,497	157,848	93,924	239,330	296,715	380,409	332,323
Merchant mills and mill elevators 4/	55,934	73,587	39,568	58,408	63,829	60,144	64,641
Commodity Credit Corporation 5/	4,900	3,002	1,144	8,364	110,704	142,594	125,429
Total	424,714	396,234	255,670	562,486	902,623	1,025,642	1,030,371

1/ Estimates of Crop Reporting Board.
2/ All off-farm storage not otherwise designated.
3/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS at 43 terminal cities.
4/ Mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census on millings and stocks of flour.
5/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC, also CCC owned wheat in transit and in Canada. Other wheat owned by CCC as well as wheat outstanding under loan is included in other stocks positions.

Table 15.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, July 1, 1956, by position

State	Bins	Country elevators	Sub-terminal elevators	Terminal elevators	Maritime fleet	In transit 1/	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	---	---	---	302	---	---	302
Massachusetts	---	---	2,098	996	---	---	3,094
New York	---	240	6,181	10,533	16,683	---	33,637
New Jersey	---	---	164	2,508	---	---	2,672
Pennsylvania	---	102	---	2,316	---	---	2,418
Ohio	2/	638	951	682	---	---	2,271
Indiana	3	356	303	1,645	---	---	2,307
Illinois	---	2,107	2,045	4,251	---	---	8,403
Michigan	---	724	368	9	---	---	1,101
Wisconsin	5	293	510	14,693	---	967	16,468
Minnesota	521	2,851	1,921	50,826	---	4,004	60,123
Iowa	---	65	928	4,716	---	70	5,779
Missouri	---	16,975	1,738	18,512	---	---	37,225
North Dakota	6,242	16,124	2,214	---	---	2,905	27,485
South Dakota	8,827	7,685	---	---	---	1,315	17,827
Nebraska	7,819	27,918	32,053	9,327	---	---	77,117
Kansas	21,173	92,848	112,240	22,073	---	---	248,334
Maryland	---	---	---	6,378	---	---	6,378
Virginia	---	62	428	166	19,835	---	20,491
North Carolina	---	34	---	---	---	---	34
South Carolina	59	5	---	---	---	---	64
Georgia	---	34	---	---	---	---	34
Kentucky	---	119	52	68	---	---	239
Tennessee	---	128	13	---	---	---	141
Alabama	---	107	4	252	---	---	363
Arkansas	---	---	61	---	---	---	61
Louisiana	---	---	2,417	334	---	151	2,902
Oklahoma	---	24,612	45,776	---	---	3,091	73,479
Texas	---	28,632	61,060	4,633	---	4,297	98,622
Montana	704	10,025	---	---	---	1,713	12,442
Idaho	---	8,215	---	---	---	---	8,215
Wyoming	---	678	---	---	---	---	678
Colorado	2,969	15,382	3,149	---	---	---	21,500
New Mexico	---	2,024	---	---	---	---	2,024
Arizona	---	1	---	---	---	---	1
Utah	---	272	1,451	---	---	---	1,723
Nevada	---	184	---	---	---	---	184
Washington	---	34,257	2,426	18,698	15,054	---	70,435
Oregon	---	18,047	---	15,012	25,535	---	58,594
California	---	968	---	1,031	---	---	1,999
Kansas City area	---	---	---	---	---	26,453	26,453
Chicago area	---	---	---	---	---	8,141	8,141
Total	48,322	312,712	280,551	189,961	77,107	53,107	961,760

1/ In transit figures represent an estimate based on outstanding loading orders issued within each State and do not reflect the actual quantity in transit. The quantity in transit is not included in any other position. 2/ Less than 500 bushels.

CSS - Grain Division

Table 16.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, Pacific Northwest (Oregon, Washington, and Northern Idaho) 1950-55

Item	Year beginning July					
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Supply						
Carryover, July 1						
Stocks on farms	1,995	2,268	1,335	1,566	4,502	2,839
Stocks off farms	28,120	22,594	6,350	25,473	75,264	128,420
Total	30,115	24,862	7,685	27,039	79,766	131,258
Production	102,731	116,069	125,506	132,017	109,730	88,184
Inshipments 1/	18,900	35,900	23,600	24,351	29,196	30,861
Total supply	151,746	176,831	156,791	183,407	218,692	250,303
Distribution						
Disappearance						
Used for seed	6,009	6,012	6,221	4,546	3,787	4,488
Milled for flour	35,187	34,210	34,068	33,466	36,442	36,127
Used for feed 2/	8,703	8,435	8,977	7,594	6,054	4,987
Total	49,899	48,657	49,266	45,606	46,283	45,602
Rail shipments of grain	2,104	2,895	1,687	1,613	3,630	3/4,205
Exports of grain	74,576	117,924	81,797	58,574	45,689	4/63,520
Total disappearance	126,579	169,476	132,750	105,793	95,602	113,327
Carryover, June 30	24,862	7,685	27,039	79,766	131,258	134,960
Total distribution	151,441	177,161	159,789	185,559	226,860	248,287
Difference, unaccounted 5/	+305	-330	-2,998	-2,152	-8,168	+2,016

1/ Grain. Imports included with inshipments.

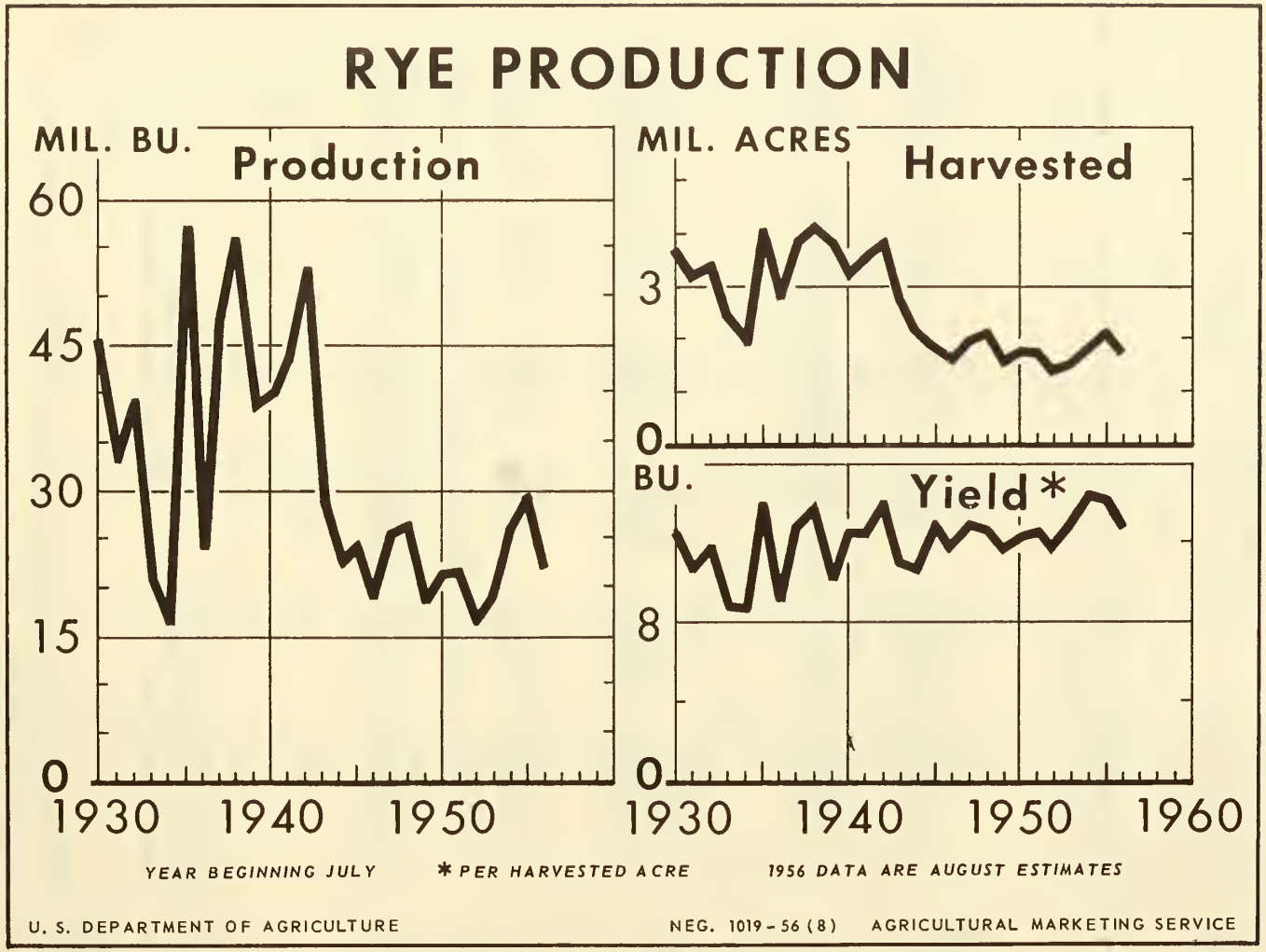
2/ Includes an estimate of wheat purchased for feed by farmers from other farmers, but does not include "wheat, mixed feed" or other wheat residuals commonly used in prepared feeds.

3/ Partly estimated.

4/ Inspected grain exports.

5/ Difference between total supplies and total distribution. Plus sign indicates total supply exceeds total distribution.

Data made possible by the Pacific Northwest Wheat Project carried on jointly by the Oregon Wheat Commission, Washington State Department of Agriculture, and Agricultural Estimates, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.



The 1956 rye crop, estimated at 22.0 million bushels as of August 1, compares with 29.7 million bushels in 1955 and 21.6 million, the 1945-54 average. After the harvested acreage declined in 1952 to 1.4 million acres, the lowest level since records were started in 1866, acreage rose to 2.1 million in 1955, only to drop again to 1.7 million in 1956. Rye yields per harvested acre in 1956 averaged 12.7 bushels compared with 14.2 bushels a year earlier, and the 1945-54 average of 12.5 bushels.

Production of 22.0 million bushels, a carryover of 16.3 million, and imports estimated at 3.4 million, result in a total supply of 41.7 million bushels. Rye disappearance in 1956-57 may total about 31 million, with a July 1, 1957 carryover of about 11 million bushels, 5 million below July 1, 1956.

THE RYE SITUATION

1955-56 Rye Supplies Largest Since 1944-45; Disappearance Largest Since 1945-46

Supplies of rye in 1955-56 totaled 49.5 million bushels, consisting of July 1, 1955 carryover of 16.4 million; production of 29.7 million, and imports of 3.4 million. These supplies were above the 44.4 million of a year earlier and the 1950-54 average of 34.1 million. Domestic disappearance in 1955-56 totaled 26.6 million bushels, consisting of about 5.1 million bushels for food, 4.7 million for alcohol and spirits, and 16.8 million for feed and seed. Exports were 6.6 million bushels. The total disappearance of 33.2 million bushels is the largest since the 35.5 million bushels in 1945-46 and compares with 28.0 million a year earlier and 24.8, the 1950-54 average. Table 17 shows rye supply and distribution, 1934-56.

Carryover Stocks of Rye About Same as Year Ago; 1956 Production Down 26 Percent; Stocks at Year-End Likely to be Down

Carryover stocks of rye in all positions on July 1, 1956, at 16.3 million is the second largest since 1944 and compares with 16.4 million a year ago and 15.0 million 2 years ago. Of the total stocks on July 1, the Commodity Credit Corporation owned 10 million bushels. Terminal stocks of 9.5 million accounted for more than half the total while farm stocks of 2.4 million were sharply below a year ago. Interior mill stocks totaled 4.4 million or about the same as a year ago.

The 1956 rye crop was estimated at 22.0 million bushels on the basis of conditions the first of August. This compares with 29.7 million harvested in 1955 and 21.6 million, the 10-year average (table 22). The smaller crop generally reflects the unfavorable conditions under which rye was started last fall and the spring and early summer droughts. The yield per acre is estimated at 12.7 bushels compared with 14.2 from the 1955 crop and 12.7, the 1945-54 average. The estimated acreage for harvest as grain is 1,724,000 acres compared with 2,092,000 acres harvested in 1955 and 1,714,000, the average.

The carryover plus production plus likely imports of 3.4 million bushels 5/ results in total supplies for 1956-57 of 41.7 million bushels. This compares with 49.5 million a year earlier and 34.1, the 1950-54 average.

5/ Imports of rye flour and rye meal were restricted by Presidential Proclamation beginning April 1, 1954. For each of the years beginning July 1, 1954-56, the quota has been the equivalent of 3.3 million bushels. Actual imports exceed the quota, since restrictions do not apply to imports of certified or registered seed rye.

Domestic disappearance of rye in 1956-57 may total about 24 million bushels compared with 26.6 million in 1955-56. It is assumed that with the reduced crop and higher prices less will be fed. The use of rye for food, alcohol and spirits is not expected to be much different in 1956-57 than the year earlier. If exports are about the same as the 6.6 million bushels in 1955-56, the carryover July 1, 1957 would be about 11 million bushels, a reduction of about a third from the 16.3 million on July 1, 1956. Carryover stocks were below 11 million from 1946 to 1953, when they averaged 5.1 million bushels.

Rye Prices Sharply Above Year Ago;
Loan Rate Up Moderately

In 1955-56, prices received by farmers advanced steadily from November to May and in June declined seasonally. In July 1956 they advanced again and averaged $1.09 per bushel, which was about 19 cents above the price in July 1955.

The price of No. 2 Rye at Minneapolis in mid-June at $1.22 was about the same in both 1955 and 1956. By mid-July, 1956, the price at $1.38 was 33 cents above the price a year earlier, reflecting a sharp price advance this year in contrast to the sharp decline a year ago. In early August, prices declined but by mid-August they were up to the level of a month earlier.

The 1956 rye crop will be supported at an average of $1.27 per bushel as compared with $1.18 for the 1955 crop. With prices well below the support level, farmers placed a record 12.8 million bushels under price support last season. This compares with 7.3 million from the 1954 crop. By the end of June, farmers had delivered about 11.7 million bushels to CCC. (Table 19.)

Table 17.- Rye: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1934-56

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance						
					Domestic						
	Carryover 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Food 2/	Feed 3/	Seed	Alcohol, spirits	Total	Exports 4/	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1934	14.9	16.3	11.2	42.4	8.0	4.8	8.6	10.2	31.6	5/	31.6
1935	10.8	56.9	2.3	70.0	6.9	21.8	8.7	12.9	50.3	5/	50.3
1936	19.7	24.2	4.0	47.9	7.0	13.9	10.0	11.6	42.5	0.2	42.7
1937	5.2	48.9	5/	54.1	5.9	17.9	9.1	6.1	39.0	6.6	45.6
1938	8.5	56.0	5/	64.5	6.8	19.8	9.7	5.5	41.8	.8	42.6
1939	21.9	38.6	5/	60.5	7.0	20.2	7.4	5.6	40.2	.7	40.9
1940	19.6	39.7	1.4	60.7	7.1	19.9	8.1	6.7	41.8	.2	42.0
1941	18.7	43.9	8.8	71.4	7.8	19.3	8.3	6.9	42.3	5/	42.3
1942	29.1	52.9	1.5	83.5	8.3	27.2	6.8	2.1	44.4	.5	44.9
1943	47.1	28.7	8.3	84.1	8.7	33.5	5.8	4.5	52.5	.6	53.1
1944	31.0	22.5	4.1	57.6	7.8	17.4	5.4	11.7	42.3	3.1	45.4
1945	12.2	23.7	2.0	37.9	6.7	8.8	4.5	8.3	28.3	7.2	35.5
1946	2.4	18.5	1.6	22.5	4.5	6.0	4.9	4.2	19.6	.6	20.2
1947	2.3	25.5	5/	27.8	4.6	5.6	5.0	6.6	21.8	2.7	24.5
1948	3.3	25.9	6.8	36.0	4.7	6.5	4.4	6.7	22.3	5.4	27.7
1949	8.3	18.1	9.0	35.4	4.7	5.7	4.8	4.9	20.1	5.8	25.9
1950	9.5	21.4	3.1	34.0	5.2	5.4	4.8	7.7	23.1	5.9	29.0
1951	5.0	21.5	1.3	27.8	5.4	5.6	4.1	4.2	19.3	4.6	23.9
1952	3.9	16.1	5.6	25.6	5.2	6.6	4.3	2.9	19.0	.3	19.3
1953	6.3	18.9	13.5	38.7	5.0	8.4	5.2	5.1	23.7	5/	23.7
1954	15.0	25.9	3.5	44.4	5.1	8.5	6.7	4.7	25.0	3.0	28.0
1955 6/	16.4	29.7	3.4	49.5	5.1	10.6	6.2	4.7	26.6	6.6	33.2
1956 6/	16.3	22.0	(3.4)	(41.7)							

1/ Farm and terminal stocks, 1934-42; beginning 1943, interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks; and beginning 1953, stocks owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC, also CCC-owned rye in transit to ports. The figure for July 1, 1943, 38.6 million bushels, excluding interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, was used in computing 1942-43 disappearance. 2/ Calculated from trade sources, 1934-44; from Bureau of the Census, 1945 to date. 3/ Residual item. 4/ Includes flour. 5/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 18.- Rye: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1944-56

Period	Supply				Disappearance						
					Domestic						
	Stocks 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Food 2/	Feed 3/	Seed	Alcohol, spirits	Total	Exports 4/	Total
	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.
1944											
July-Dec.	30,985	22,525	3,295	56,805	3,685	13,498	4,997	8,642	30,822	393	31,215
Jan.-June	25,590	---	850	26,440	4,092	3,911	435	3,085	11,523	2,751	14,274
1945											
July-Dec.	12,166	23,708	1,869	37,743	3,410	6,622	4,127	6,495	20,654	3,848	24,502
Jan.-June	13,241	---	127	13,368	3,241	2,275	360	1,803	7,679	3,324	11,003
1946											
July-Dec.	2,365	18,487	865	21,717	2,475	4,780	4,482	1,407	13,144	205	13,349
Jan.-June	8,368	---	776	9,144	2,020	1,217	390	2,828	6,455	368	6,823
1947											
July-Dec.	2,321	25,497	41	27,859	2,359	3,188	4,598	1,981	12,126	1,441	13,567
Jan.-June	14,292	---	---	14,292	2,196	2,549	399	4,608	9,752	1,212	10,964
1948											
July-Dec.	3,328	25,886	2,040	31,254	2,414	3,655	4,079	3,701	13,849	259	14,108
Jan.-June	17,146	---	4,754	21,900	2,326	2,769	354	3,014	8,463	5,172	13,635
1949											
July-Dec.	8,265	18,102	7,436	33,803	2,438	4,426	4,442	2,003	13,309	3,288	16,597
Jan.-June	17,206	---	1,571	18,777	2,300	1,188	387	2,859	6,734	2,522	9,256
1950											
July-Dec.	9,521	21,257	2,319	33,097	2,629	2,779	4,417	4,012	13,837	836	14,673
Jan.-June	18,424	---	726	19,150	2,571	2,463	384	3,644	9,062	5,092	14,154
1951											
July-Dec.	4,996	21,517	835	27,348	2,668	2,483	3,752	2,348	11,251	423	11,674
Jan.-June	15,674	---	507	16,181	2,722	3,188	327	1,860	8,097	4,165	12,262
1952											
July-Dec.	3,919	16,146	1,638	21,703	2,641	4,628	3,956	935	12,160	316	12,476
Jan.-June	9,227	---	3,926	13,153	2,574	2,029	343	1,927	6,873	4	6,877
1953											
July-Dec.	6,276	18,894	11,941	37,111	2,582	5,912	4,768	2,307	15,569	1	15,570
Jan.-June	21,541	---	1,527	23,068	2,447	2,470	415	2,807	8,139	7	8,146
1954											
July-Dec.	14,988	25,935	3,446	44,369	2,557	6,353	6,140	2,278	17,328	11,068	18,396
Jan.-June	25,973	---	2	25,975	2,546	2,090	534	2,441	7,611	1,947	9,558
1955 5/											
July-Dec.	16,417	29,678	3,376	49,471	2,557	6,722	5,692	2,220	17,191	3,380	20,571
Jan.-June	28,900	---	17	28,917	2,488	3,898	495	6/2,453	9,334	3,244	12,578
1956 5/											
July-Dec.	16,339	21,961									

1/ Includes stocks in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses, stocks on farms, in terminals, and beginning 1953, stocks owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC, also CCC-owned rye in transit to ports. 2/ Calculated from trade sources, 1944; from Bureau of the Census, 1945 to date. 3/ Residual item. 4/ Includes flour. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Partly estimated.

Table 19.- Rye: National price supports with comparisons, quantities umder support programs, deliveries to CCC and CCC inventories, 1939-56

Year beginning July	Price per bushel							Under support programs				Deliveries to CCC	Stocks owned by CCC on June 30
	National average support rate per bushel (grower level)	Season average received by farmers 1/		No. 2 at Minneapolis 2/				Loans	Purchase agreements	Total			
				Season average		July average				Quantity	Percentage of production		
		Actual	Above support	Actual	Above support 3/	Actual	Above support 3/						
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1939	.35	.44	.09	.56	.21	.43	.08	---	---	1,500	3.9	452	11
1940	.35	.40	.05	.51	.16	.44	.09	---	---	4,247	10.7	947	79
1941	.49	.52	.03	.65	.16	.55	.06	---	---	2,451	5.6	748	19
1942	.60	.58	-.02	.73	.13	.61	.01	---	---	5,244	9.9	48	4/551
1943	.75	.98	.23	1.08	.33	1.01	.26	---	---	132	.5	---	4/116
1944	.75	1.09	.34	1.22	.47	1.13	.38	---	---	59	.3	---	4
1945	.75	1.36	.61	1.72	.97	1.53	.78	---	---	19	.1	---	---
1946	5/	1.94	5/	2.55	5/	2.09	5/	---	---	5/	5/	5/	5/
1947	5/	2.28	5/	2.65	5/	2.54	5/	---	---	5/	5/	5/	5/
1948	1.29	1.43	.14	1.58	.11	1.78	.31	755	667	1,422	5.5	1,096	778
1949	1.27	1.20	-.07	1.42	-.04	1.45	-.01	853	369	1,222	6.8	888	515
1950	1.28	1.31	.03	1.62	.14	1.48	0	1,240	55	1,295	6.1	7	142
1951	1.30	1.52	.22	1.79	.29	1.79	.29	500	25	525	2.4	1	85
1952	1.42	1.72	.30	1.91	.29	1.97	.35	136	49	185	1.1	129	110
1953	1.43	1.29	-.14	1.23	-.41	1.27	-.37	4,469	1,002	5,471	29.0	5,621	2,519
1954	1.43	1.22	-.21	1.32	-.32	1.25	-.39	6,121	1,134	7,255	28.0	7,147	6,454
1955	1.18	1.05	-.13	1.13	-.26	1.04	-.35	10,742	2,009	12,751	43.0	6/11,700	10,181
1956	1.27					1.33	-.17						

1/ Weighted by sales.
2/ Weighted by carlot sales.
3/ Support rates at Minneapolis, 1939-47, are the same as the National average; annual beginning with 1948, respectively, in dollars; 1.47, 1.46, 1.48, 1.50, 1.62, 1.64, 1.64, 1.39 and 1.50 for 1956.
4/ Mostly supply program. Records do not show price support and supply separately.
5/ No program.
6/ Partly estimated.

Table 20.- Rye: Average price per bushel received by farmers, parity price, and price of No. 2 at Minneapolis, 1943-56

Year beginning July	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Average
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
	Price received by farmers on 15th of month 1/												
1943	0.91	0.89	0.95	1.01	1.02	1.07	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.05	0.98
1944	1.07	1.08	1.02	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.11	1.12	1.21	1.09
1945	1.22	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.50	1.43	1.50	1.64	1.75	1.95	1.92	1.45	1.36
1946	1.76	1.62	1.91	1.99	2.07	2.18	2.18	2.33	2.81	2.47	2.45	2.40	1.94
1947	2.36	2.11	2.48	2.49	2.49	2.45	2.47	1.94	2.14	2.17	2.12	1.91	2.28
1948	1.72	1.46	1.39	1.43	1.51	1.47	1.44	1.23	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.13	1.43
1949	1.20	1.20	1.27	1.28	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.19	1.21	1.20	1.24	1.21	1.20
1950	1.26	1.25	1.29	1.27	1.32	1.38	1.48	1.58	1.57	1.61	1.61	1.60	1.31
1951	1.55	1.46	1.46	1.52	1.62	1.73	1.71	1.62	1.70	1.65	1.65	1.72	1.52
1952	1.75	1.77	1.73	1.74	1.79	1.73	1.65	1.57	1.58	1.49	1.40	1.28	1.72
1953	1.21	1.15	1.12	1.15	1.17	1.20	1.17	1.16	1.14	1.07	1.02	.99	1.29
1954	.99	1.08	1.25	1.20	1.18	1.14	1.18	1.16	1.12	1.06	1.06	1.03	1.22
1955	.90	.84	.87	.93	.90	.94	.95	.95	.98	1.01	1.01	.98	1.05
1956	1.09												
	Parity price 2/												
1943	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.21	
1944	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.23	
1945	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.31	1.33	
1946	1.41	1.43	1.42	1.47	1.50	1.51	1.54	1.58	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.64	
1947	1.64	1.67	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.75	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.79	1.79	1.79	
1948	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.75	
1949	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.73	3/1.65	1.65	1.65	1.67	1.70	1.71	
1950	1.71	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.77	1.79	1.73	1.73	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.77	
1951	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.69	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.68	
1952	1.68	1.68	1.67	1.66	1.65	1.65	1.71	1.69	1.70	1.69	1.69	1.66	
1953	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.72	1.71	
1954	1.69	1.71	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.68	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.68	1.68	
1955	1.67	1.66	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.69	1.69	
1956	1.70												
	Price of No. 2 at Minneapolis 4/												
1943	1.01	.95	1.01	1.08	1.11	1.20	1.27	1.22	1.24	1.27	1.19	1.12	1.08
1944	1.13	1.12	1.03	1.15	1.13	1.14	1.23	1.24	1.27	1.34	1.39	1.55	1.22
1945	1.53	1.44	1.51	1.64	1.84	1.75	1.98	2.13	2.36	2.70	2.84	---	1.72
1946	2.09	1.95	2.24	2.39	2.68	2.79	2.86	3.11	2.54	3.11	3.19	3.03	2.55
1947	2.54	2.47	2.82	2.85	2.82	2.77	2.76	2.41	2.56	2.53	2.41	2.25	2.65
1948	1.78	1.60	1.50	1.64	1.73	1.68	1.63	1.36	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.35	1.58
1949	1.45	1.38	1.43	1.46	1.42	1.46	1.43	1.34	1.39	1.40	1.44	1.42	1.42
1950	1.48	1.38	1.39	1.37	1.46	1.63	1.76	1.89	1.88	1.92	1.88	1.83	1.62
1951	1.79	1.64	1.66	1.82	1.93	2.05	2.04	1.92	2.03	1.94	1.93	2.04	1.79
1952	1.97	1.95	1.86	1.91	1.98	1.92	1.83	1.75	1.75	1.61	1.52	1.39	1.91
1953	1.27	1.25	1.16	1.23	1.25	1.29	1.31	1.25	1.15	1.12	1.10	1.06	1.23
1954	1.25	1.28	1.43	1.37	1.32	1.30	1.42	1.40	1.32	1.25	1.23	1.14	1.32
1955	1.04	1.05	1.11	1.06	1.03	1.16	1.16	1.22	1.22	1.24	1.16	1.15	1.13
1956	1.33												

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. U. S. marketing-year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages, and (2) weighting the State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State. Prices include an allowance for unredeemed loans at average loan rates. 2/ Computation parity prices: Average price in base period (August 1909 to July 1914=72 cents per bushel) X monthly index of prices paid by farmers, interest, and taxes, as revised January and October 1950 for the period 1926 through 1949. 3/ Parity prices beginning January 1950 are effective parity as currently published in Agricultural Prices, Agricultural Marketing Service. 4/ Monthly average of daily prices weighted by carlot sales. Compiled from the Minneapolis Daily Market Record.

Table 21.- Rye: Average price per bushel at Minneapolis, and price received by farmers, United States and selected States, July 1956 with comparisons

Month	No. 2 at Minneapolis 1/	Price received by farmers				
		Minnesota	North Dakota	South Dakota	Nebraska	United States
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1944-53, July average	170	157	150	150	140	151
1953, July	127	113	102	108	109	121
1954, July	125	96	85	90	89	99
1955, July	104	86	74	80	92	90
1956						
April	124	99	88	92	98	101
May	116	98	86	92	100	101
June	115	96	85	89	97	98
July	133	105	94	98	98	109

1/ Weighted by carlot sales.

Table 22.- Rye: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1935-56

Year of harvest	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	4,066	14.0	56,938
1936	2,694	9.0	24,239
1937	3,825	12.8	48,862
1938	4,087	13.7	55,984
1939	3,822	10.1	38,562
1940	3,204	12.4	39,725
1941	3,573	12.3	43,878
1942	3,792	14.0	52,929
1943	2,652	10.8	28,680
1944	2,132	10.6	22,525
1945	1,850	12.8	23,708
1946	1,597	11.6	18,487
1947	1,991	12.8	25,497
1948	2,058	12.6	25,886
1949	1,554	11.6	18,102
1950	1,753	12.2	21,403
1951	1,722	12.5	21,517
1952	1,393	11.6	16,146
1953	1,430	13.2	18,894
1954	1,795	14.4	25,935
1955 1/	2,092	14.2	29,678
1956 2/	1,724	12.7	21,961

1/ Preliminary.
2/ August 1 estimate.

Table 23.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, July 1, 1956, estimated by classes

Area	Hard winter	Hard spring	Soft winter	White	Mixed	Durum	Red durum	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Kansas City	413,636	28	1,103	---	3,207	---	---	417,974
Dallas	177,886	---	189	---	21	---	---	178,096
Chicago	22,616	19,189	10,077	4,160	985	---	---	57,027
Minneapolis	24,617	105,962	1	146	---	264	5	130,995
Portland	13,580	330	99	86,228	323	1	---	100,561
Maritime fleet	17,268	23,348	386	36,074	31	---	---	77,107
Total	669,603	148,857	11,855	126,608	4,567	265	5	961,760

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Table 24.- Rye: CCC-owned stocks, July 1, 1956, by position

State	Bin sites	Country warehouses and elevators	Sub-terminal elevators	Terminal elevators	In transit	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New York	---	---	8	2	---	10
Pennsylvania	---	---	13	---	---	13
Ohio	---	45	---	21	---	66
Indiana	1	10	---	---	---	11
Illinois	---	133	---	---	---	133
Michigan	---	11	1	---	---	12
Wisconsin	---	---	---	1,065	261	1,326
Minnesota	---	49	75	2,147	618	2,889
Iowa	---	30	---	17	4	51
Missouri	1	1/	1/	8	---	9
North Dakota	10	1,071	---	---	1,556	2,637
South Dakota	1	405	---	---	589	995
Nebraska	29	134	13	6	---	182
Kansas	1	39	---	20	---	60
Maryland	---	---	---	19	---	19
Kentucky	---	---	---	1	---	1
Louisiana	---	---	---	85	---	85
Oklahoma	---	1	23	---	209	233
Texas	---	---	---	81	---	81
Montana	7	11	---	---	16	34
Idaho	---	1/	---	---	---	---
Wyoming	---	9	---	---	---	9
Colorado	---	5	---	---	---	5
Washington	---	61	8	11	---	80
Oregon	---	3	---	9	---	12
California	---	1	---	---	---	1
Chicago area	---	---	---	---	1,227	1,227
Total U. S.	50	2,018	141	3,492	4,480	10,181

1/ Under 500 bushels.

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